

4. 2000

Sales by Auction.

Extensive Collection of Engravings, choice Water-colour Drawings, Pictures, and valuable Miscellaneous Property removed from the residence of a gentleman leaving England.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 101, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, April 30, and following day, at 1 o'clock punctually, a large collection of ENGRAVINGS—choice WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and an assemblage of VALUABLE PROPERTY, including about 100 Pictures—a beautiful Group of Children by Poussin—a similar subject by Giulio Romano—the formation of Eve, by P. Cortona, &c.—a few Miniatures—Ornolu Parisian Clocks—fine Bronze Figures—Chasing—Limoge Enamel—an unique Bust of J. P. Kemble—an elegant Persian Carpet—a Velvet Pile, ditto—a Dressing-case with chased silver fittings—a large and curious antique silver gilt Figure—a chased silver gilt Casket—beautiful specimens of Malachite in Paperweights, &c.—tortoiseshell and pique Vases—old China—Raffaello ware—three splendid Dresden Vases—Trinkets—Plated Articles—several richly water-gilt Ornolu Frames—Specimens of Armour—valuable Guns by Merzner, Egg and Staudenmayer, &c.

Catalogues will be sent on application.

Library of a Gentleman.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 101, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, May 7, and three following days, at 1 o'clock punctually, the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, including fine Books of Criticism, and a capital selection of Miscellaneous Literature, many in fine Russia and Morocco bindings.

May be viewed on Friday and Saturday before the sale. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Important Sale of Engravings by Ancient Masters.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & CO., Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on MONDAY, May 7th, and 9 following days, the FIRST PORTION of the highly valuable and extensive STOCK of Messrs. W. & G. SMITH, the long-established, well-known, and eminent Printers, of Little-street, retiring from business. It will contain the Works of the principal Masters of the early Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish, French, and English schools. The Collection is so well known as to render it almost unnecessary to enter into particulars; it will, therefore, be sufficient to mention that very numerous Works of the following Artists will be included—In the Italian School: Andrea Mantegna, Zoan Andrea, Robetta, Marc Antonio, Agostino Veneziano, Marco da Ravenna, Bonasone, the Guisi, Carracci, the highly important collection of the Works of Parmegiano and Meldola, formed by a well-known amateur. In the German School:—Martin Schoenauer, Israel van Mecken, the Master of the Navette, Albert Dürer, Lucas van Leyden, and the little masters. In the Dutch and Flemish Schools, a most extraordinary collection of Rembrandt's Etchings in a variety of states, and the principal Works of Berghem, Paul Potter, Swanevelt, Waterloo, Goltzius, Matham, Visscher, &c. In the French School:—Etchings by Claude, Gaspar Poussin, Callot, &c., and fine Engravings, many in proof states, by Andran, Nanteuil, Edelinck, Drevet, Van Schuppen, and others; and among the English Masters will be found the best Works of Elstracke, the Passes, Faithorne, Hollar, Hogarth, Strange, Woollett, &c.

The Prints are of the highest quality as to impression, in the most perfect condition, and have formed very important items in the most celebrated collections that have been dispersed both publicly and privately during the last fifty years.

Catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Valuable LAW LIBRARY of the late Sir NICOLAS TINDAL.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & CO., Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, May 13, and following day, at 1 o'clock punctually, the VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY of the late Sir NICOLAS TINDAL, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

LEONARD & CUNNINGHAM, AUCTIONEERS, No. 37, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S.

** Consignments of Books, Paintings, Engravings, Fancy Goods, and other articles, respectfully solicited for Sale at Auction.

TO NATURALISTS AND MUSEUMS.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an extensive COLLECTION of GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, embracing Fossils from the Post-Tertiary Deposits of the New System. There are many thousand specimens, arranged and named, nearly all choice, and many rare and valuable.

Also, an interesting COLLECTION of MINERALS and recent BRITISH SHELLS, and two well-made Cabinets, containing 75 Drawers.

For further particulars apply to MESSRS. REED & SMITH, Solicitors, Whiteley, where the Collection may be viewed.

DISSOLVING VIEWS, Apparatus for Public and Private Exhibitions, Painting, Chromatope, and Movable Figures for the name; Oxy-Hydrogen and Table Microscope; Air Pump; Electrical and Electro-Magnetic Machine; Working Models of Steam Engines, &c. Illustrated Catalogue, with prices attached to each article, and likewise Estimates of different sets of Apparatus. 1s. per post, 1s. 3d.—C. W. COLLINS, Royal Polytechnic Institution, London.

OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and PHILO-SOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.—ALFRED BROOKS (from Dollond's) begs respectfully to thank his Friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has already received; and in soliciting their future favours and recommendation, feels confident in assuring them that, having had upwards of twenty years' experience in Dollond's, they may rely that all articles submitted by him shall be of the most perfect character, and at economical charges. SPECTACLES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, OPERA and RACE GLASSES, REFRACTING QUADRANTS, COMPASSES, BAROMETERS, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, RULES, SCALES, &c. of every description, 41, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, at the Rooms, John-street, Adelphi; where may be seen in use daily PIERCE'S New System of WARMING and VENTILATING by his PATENT PYRO-PNEUMATIC STOVE GRATE.

The perfect success of this newly-invented PATENT PYRO-PNEUMATIC STOVE GRATE for the above objects, which has been honoured by the SOCIETY'S MEDAL, and is constantly in use WARMING their LARGE MODEL-ROOM, where it may be seen and its merits practically tested. Also numerous specimens of Decorations, Hangings for Rooms, Castings in Metals, and other splendid works of beautiful design, all showing the vast progress which has been recently made by British Artisans and Manufacturers.

Tickets for the Exhibition may be had upon application to Mr. PIERCE, 5, Jernyn-street, Regent-street.

On the 1st of May,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

No. XXI. MAY.

Contents.

1. MORELL'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
2. VAUGHAN'S POEMS, &c.
3. SECOND PLEA FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.
4. MR. ST. JOHN'S TOUR IN SUTHERLAND.
5. DAVID SCOTT, R.S.A.
6. BONAPARTE FAMILY.
7. SMITH'S VOYAGE AND SHIPWRECK OF ST. PAUL.
8. LAYARD'S NINEVEH.
9. THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE.
10. THE REGISTRATION BILL.

Edinburgh: W. P. KENNEDY. Dublin: J. M'GLASHAN. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

NEW WORK BY MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

On the FIRST of MAY will be published, the First Number, price One Shilling, of

THE PERSONAL HISTORY, ADVENTURES, EXPERIENCE, AND OBSERVATION OF DAVID COPPERFIELD THE YOUNGER, OF BLUNDERSTONE ROOKERY:

(WHICH HE NEVER MEANT TO BE PUBLISHED ON ANY ACCOUNT.)

By CHARLES DICKENS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HABLOT K. BROWNE.

To be completed in Twenty Monthly Numbers.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL, THE LOTTERY OF MARRIAGE.

LADY ALICE;

Or, THE NEW UNA.

3 vols. (Now ready.)

"'Lady Alice' will excite an intense interest. It is the most brilliant debut since 'Vivian Grey.'"—*Court Journal*.

ROCKINGHAM;

Or, THE YOUNGER BROTHER. 3 vols. (Now ready.)
"This work abounds in interest. From internal evidence it must have been written by a person constantly mingling in the highest English society."—*Quarterly Review*.

ADVENTURES OF A GREEK LADY,

(THE COUNTESS DE STEPHANOS.)

The Adopted Daughter of the late Queen Caroline.

Written by HERSELF.

Comprising Curious Anecdotes and Particulars of Queen Caroline and her Suite, not hitherto known.
2 vols. (Just ready.)

NOTICE!

THE NEW EDITION OF BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE

WILL BE READY IMMEDIATELY,

REVISED AND CORRECTED THROUGHOUT TO THE PRESENT TIME, from the Personal Communications of the Nobility, &c., in 1 vol. with 1,500 Engravings of Arms, &c.

Those who desire copies on the day of publication are requested to send their orders immediately to their Booksellers.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

JOHNSTON'S PHYSICAL ATLAS.

Publishing in Monthly Parts, price 3s. 6d. each,

THE PHYSICAL ATLAS.

Reduced from the Edition in Imperial Folio.

FOR THE USE OF COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND FAMILIES.

By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S. F.G.S., Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty, Honorary Member of the Geographical Society, Berlin.

PARTS I. and II. are published, containing—

- PART I. PLATE I. GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBE.
" VI. PHYSICAL CHART OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
LETTERPRESS GEOLOGY, pp. 1—8.
PART II. PLATE II. MOUNTAIN CHAINS OF EUROPE AND ASIA.
" IV. GLACIER SYSTEMS.
LETTERPRESS GEOLOGY, pp. 9—16.

Each PART will contain Two Maps or Charts, engraved in the highest style of the art, expressly for this Edition, by Messrs. W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, and carefully Coloured under their superintendence, with Eight or more Pages of Letterpress; to form, when complete, a handsome Imperial Quarto Volume.

Specimens of the Maps and Letterpress may be seen at the Shops of all Booksellers, by whom Subscribers' names will be received.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

LIBRARY EDITION OF ALISON'S EUROPE.

Publishing in Monthly Volumes,
A NEW EDITION, IN OCTAVO, OF

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

By ARCHIBALD ALISON, LL.D. F.R.S.E.

THE SECOND VOLUME,

With Portraits of MIRABEAU, DANTON, and MARAT, is published this day.

This Edition is printed in Demy Octavo, with a new and elegant Pica Type, on Superfine Paper, and is embellished with PORTRAITS.

One Hundred Copies have been printed in Royal Octavo, with PROOF IMPRESSIONS of the PORTRAITS: uniform with which an Edition of the ATLAS is issued.

THE ATLAS OF MAPS AND PLANS,

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE PERIOD,

Will be issued in Parts with the Volumes, Chronologically Arranged, price 3s. 6d. each.

PART II., published this day, contains—

TURCOING and TOURNAY, MAY 18 and 22, 1794.
PLEURUS, JUNE 26, 1794.

NORTH ITALY, SWITZERLAND, SOUTH GERMANY.
VALLEY OF THE PO, ILLUSTRATING THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1796-7-1800, &c.

LONATO, CASTIGLIONE, and MEDOLA, 1796.
MANTUA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1796.
ARCOLE, NOVEMBER 15, 1796.
ARCOLE, NOVEMBER 17, 1796.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Subscribers' Names received by all Booksellers.

In royal 4to. with Twenty-five Plates, price 36s.

THE SCIENCE OF THOSE PROPORTIONS

BY WHICH THE

HUMAN HEAD AND COUNTENANCE

AS REPRESENTED IN WORKS OF

ANCIENT GREEK ART,

ARE DISTINGUISHED FROM THOSE OF ORDINARY NATURE.

By D. R. HAY, Esq. F.R.S.E.

The following Valuable Opinions addressed to the Author are published by permission:—

Opinion of SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, BART., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh.

"Your very elegant volume, 'Science of those Proportions,' &c., is to me extremely interesting, as affording an able contribution to what is the ancient, and, I conceive, the true theory of the beautiful. But though your doctrine coincides with the one prevalent through all antiquity, it appears to me quite independent and original in you; and I esteem it the more that it stands opposed to the hundred one-sided and exclusive views prevalent in modern times.
"Edinburgh, March 5, 1849."

Opinion of JOHN GOODSIR, Esq., F.R.S.E., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh; President of the Anatomical Society, &c. &c.

"At your request I have examined the plates in your work on the 'Proportions of the Human Head and Countenance,' and find the head you have given as typical of human beauty to be anatomically correct in its structure, only differing from ordinary nature in its proportions, being more mathematically precise and consequently more symmetrically beautiful.
"College of Edinburgh, 17th April, 1849."

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED.

On May 1st, Part I. with Portrait, price 1s. of

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

By JOHN BUNYAN.

The Text carefully collated with the Edition of 1688 (the last published in the Author's lifetime),

FROM THE LIBRARY OF GEORGE OFFOR, Esq., of HACKNEY.

Profusely Illustrated by WILLIAM HARVEY.

To be completed in Ten Parts, each containing from Twenty-five to Thirty Engravings.

. Specimens of the Work may be seen at all Booksellers.

D. BOGUE, Fleet-street.

On the 30th instant, in One Volume, Imperial 4to. 12 1s., Lithographed in two tints, and slightly coloured,

MOOLTAN.

A SERIES OF SKETCHES BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE SIEGE.

By JOHN DUNLOP, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon to H.M. 32nd Regiment.

The Work will contain Views of Mooltan from various points before and after the Siege—Edwardes's Troops—General Anand's Artillery Brigade—Inhabitants of Mooltan—Camel Driving—Camp Followers—Portraits of Moolraj Singha, Mooltan—Struggle in the Streets of Mooltan—Funeral of Henry Vans Agnew and S. Anderson winding up the Breach in Mooltan—Scenes in the Trenches, &c. &c.

London: WM. S. ORR & Co, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

WEDDING and VISITING CARDS executed

in the most elegant styles. A gentleman's name, plate, and 100 best visiting cards, for 4s. 6d.; lady's, 6s. A great variety of pearl, paper, milled, tortoiseshell, and other fancy card-cases, stationery and blotting-cases, travelling writing-desks and dressing-cases, portfolios of all sizes, inkstands; writing papers, at 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 3d. the packet of five quires; and every article in stationery of the best quality and lowest prices.—At LAMOND'S, 143, Strand, facing Catherine street.

GRAPHOLOGICAL DELINEATION of

CHARACTER.—So much success having attended Mr. WARREN'S experiments in the art of delineating the character of individuals from their handwriting, he is desirous, through the medium of the public press, to diffuse more widely the benefits of this interesting and valuable science.—Specimens of writing enclosing the usual fee of 13 postage stamps, with a mention of the applicant's sex, to be addressed in a free letter to J. WARREN, Esq., 9, Great College-street, Westminster.

Gratis (by post 4 Stamps).

Williams & Morgate's

Catalogue of German Books.

A new Edition.

14 Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

London.

Now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth,

THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE SOUL FROM THE CRADLE, and the Philosophy of the Divine Mother, detecting the false basis, or fundamental error, of the Schools, and developing the perfect Education of Man.

By ROBERT PEMBERTON, Esq.
London: Saunders & Otley, Conduit-street.

Part II. price 2s.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE to the ROMANS, on Definite Rules of Translation. By HERMAN HEINFETTER, Author of 'Rules for ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.'

Craddock & Co. 48, Paternoster-row.

Just published, bound in cloth, price 10s. 6d.

THE DEPENDENCE OF ANIMAL MOTION

on the LAW OF GRAVITY.

By HENRY WIGLESWORTH, M.B.

Scholar in Physiology of the University of London.

The object of the author is to show that animal machinery works by atmospheric pressure.

"He displays great ingenuity in endeavouring to reconcile well-known actions of the living body with the effect of gravity."

The work will be sent free by post, if application be made to Herbert Jones, Bookseller, Swansea.
London: H. Baillière. Swansea: Herbert Jones.

Just published, in post 8vo. with four tinted Lithographic Views, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

ORNITHOLOGICAL RAMBLES IN SUBURB.

With a Systematic Catalogue of the Birds of that County and Remarks on their Local Distribution.

By A. E. KNOX, Esq. M.A. F.L.S. F.Z.S.

"A. E. Knox, Esq. is well located on our southern coast for observations on the migratory birds, and bestows time and great attention to the subject."—Yarrell's History of British Birds, vol. i. p. 404, 2nd Edition.

London: John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

On the 1st of May will be published, Part I., price 12 1s.

THE CALENDAR of NATURE; or, the

Seasons of England. By the Hon. Mrs. E. GROVE. Edited, with a Preface, by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Those desirous to possess the work are requested to apply to the

Publishers, Messrs. Dickinson, 114, New Bond-street.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.—Re-issue

in Monthly Parts at 3s. 6d.

Mrs. Sowerby begs to state that Part 22, completing the 2nd Volume, will be ready on the 1st of May; price of the Volume, 12 13s. 6d. cloth boards. Cases for binding the Parts, 1s. each, may be had through all Booksellers.

A few Copies of the Work may be had. Vols. 1 to 7, 14s. 7s. Vols. 8 to 12, 13s., cloth boards.

3, Mend-place, Lambeth.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'VANITY FAIR.'

On the 30th instant will be published, price 1s. (to be completed in Twenty Numbers), No. 7 of

P E N D E N T S ;

HIS FORTUNES AND MISFORTUNES, HIS FRIENDS

AND HIS GREATEST ENEMY.

By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of 'Vanity Fair,' &c. &c.

With Illustrations on Steel and Wood by the Author.

London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouvierie-street.

PRINCE ADALBERT'S TRAVELS.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Illustrations, price 36s.

TRAVELS of PRINCE ADALBERT, of PRUSSIA, in the SOUTH of EUROPE and in BRAZIL; including a Voyage up the Amazon and the Xingó. With a Preface by ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Translated by Sir ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK, and JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR, under the immediate sanction of His Royal Highness.

D. Bogue, Fleet-street.

This day is published, price 2s., free by post for 2s. 6d.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Live, and

What to Live For, with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and

Self-management; together with instructions for securing health, longevity, and that sterling state of happiness only attainable

through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.

Kent & Richards, 22, Paternoster-row; and Mann, 36, Cornhill,

London.

PARLEY'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

Ask for Tegg's Edition.

Bound in crimson cloth, with Plates and Maps, price 4s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT UNI-

VERSAL HISTORY, on the basis of Geography, for the

use of Families and Schools. Fifth Edition.

List of Parley's Popular Works sent free.

London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Cheap-side.

**MR. BENTLEY'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS,
NOW READY.**

Mr. Eliot Warburton's Prince
RUPERT and the CAVALIERS. 3 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Charles O'Reilly's Narra-
TIVE of the EXPEDITION to the WHITE NILE.
From the German of WERNE. 2 vols.

Mr. Robert Bell's Memorials
of the CIVIL WAR, forming the concluding Volumes
of THE FAIRFAX CORRESPONDENCE. 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper's Sea-
LIONS; or, the LOST SEALERS. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Mr. Prescott's Conquest of
PERU. Third Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Herbert's Frank Forrester
and his FRIENDS; or, SPORTING ADVENTURES
in the FORESTS and PRAIRIES of the UNITED
STATES. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Mr. Herman Melville's Mardi;
and a VOYAGE THITHER. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Sir Henry Huntley's Peregrine
SCRAMBLE: THIRTY YEARS' ADVENTURES of
a BLUE JACKET. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Mr. Alex. Mackay's Western
WORLD. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Mr. J. J. Warre Tyndale's Sar-
DENIA. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's
HAROLD, the LAST of the SAXON KINGS. Third
Edition, revised, with new Preface. 3 vols.

Mr. Leonard Simpson's Schil-
LER'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH KÖRNER; or,
Memoirs of European Literature from the Middle of
the last Century. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Miss Julia Kavanagh's Made-
LEINE: a TALE of AUVERGNE. Post 8vo.

Helen Charteris; or, Life in a
CATHEDRAL TOWN. 3 vols. post 8vo.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her
Majesty.

**VALUABLE WORKS,
Published by CRADOCK & Co.**

No. 48, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Just ready, a NEW WORK by G. P. R. JAMES,
JOHN JONES'S TALES OF ENGLISH HIS-
TORY. In 2 vols. price 6s. bound. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.,
Author of 'Louis XIV.' &c.

**THE NEW LIBRARY OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE. Price 6d. each.**

1. Flower Gardener's Manual, for Shrubs and Flowers. 6d.
2. English Cookery; or, Practical Directions for Family Dinners. 6d.
3. The Horse; its Habits, Diseases, and Mode of Treatment Explained. With Advice to Purchasers. Price 6d.
4. Kitchen Gardener's Manual; with a Monthly Diary. 6d.
5. The Mother's Medical Adviser, on the Diseases and Management of Children. With Recipes. Price 6d.
6. Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. Price 6d.
7. Domestic Brewing, and British Wine Making. Price 6d.
8. The Steam Engine familiarly described. With Cuts. Price 6d.
9. Preserving, Pickling, Confectionery, and Bread Making. 6d.
10. Every Sect of the Christian Religion described. Price 6d.
11. Fruit Gardener's Manual, and Companion for the Hot-house, Greenhouse, and Conservatory. Price 6d.
12. Care of Domestic Animals; including Cows, Pigs, Poultry, Rabbits, Ducks, Turkeys, Pigeons, &c. &c. Price 6d.
13. Physiology of Health; or, the Functions of the Human Body described. Price 6d.
14. Geology; a Concise Introduction to its Knowledge. Price 6d.
15. Farm and Garden; an Account of all Vegetables used at Table. Price 6d.
16. Vegetable Physiology; a Familiar and Concise Treatise. 6d.
17. Young Man's Mentor; with Rules for his Conduct on Leaving School and Entrance into Life. Price 6d.
18. Week in London; or, all its Sights Viewed in Seven Days. 6d.
19. Cotton from the Pod to the Factory; a History of the Cotton Factory in present state of perfection. Price 6d.
20. China; its Early History and Present State. Price 6d.
21. The Study of Botany for Young People; a popular Treatise. 6d.
22. British Forest Trees. A Guide to our Woods and Parks. 6d.
23. Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., with Hints for Emigration, and a Map. Price 6d.
24. Domestic Medicine; or, Family Medical Adviser. Price 6d.
25. The Art of Letter Writing Simplified by Precept and Example, with much useful Postal Information, &c. Price 6d.
26. Excursions in the Vicinity of London, within a Circle of Fifty Miles. A Useful Guide for Strangers. Price 6d.
27. Mineralogy; a Familiar Introduction to the Science. 6d.
28. History and Progress of Music on the Continent. Price 6d.
29. History of Music in England, Scotland, and Wales. 6d.
30. The Watering and Sea-bathing Places of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, with Steam Carriage Information. Price 6d.
31. The Musical Guide for Singing and Pianoforte. Price 6d.
32. Young Clerk's Manual; or, Counting-house Assistant, embracing every information necessary for a Man of Business. 6d.
33. The Wonders of Astronomy displayed in a popular Exposition of the Modern Discoveries in that most interesting Science. 6d.
34. Migratory Birds. A Guide to their Places of Resort, Natural History, Songs, &c., and the benefits conferred by them. 6d.
35. Sports, Pastimes, and Customs of London, Ancient and Modern, with Illustrative Anecdotes, &c. Price 6d.
36. Biographical Memoirs of Louis-Philippe, his early History to his Retreat at Claremont. Price 6d.
37. Historical Sketch of the French Revolution of 1848. Price 6d.
38. The Visitor's Hand-book to Richmond, Kew Gardens, and Hampton Court, with a Map of the surrounding Country. 6d.
39. Palestine; a History of the Holy Land from the Call of Abraham to the present time. Price 6d.
40. Windsor, Eton, and the Environs; the Visitor's Hand-book, with a Catalogue of all the Pictures. Price 6d.

USEFUL MANUALS.

- HOUSEKEEPER'S MANUAL** in Cookery, Preserving, Confectionery, Brewing, Wine Making, &c. 2s. bound.
- THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN;** or, Domestic Medical Guide. With valuable Recipes. 2s. bound.
- THE GARDENER'S MANUAL** for the FLOWER, FRUIT, and KITCHEN GARDEN, CONSERVATORY and GREENHOUSE, &c. 2s. bound.
- THE BOTANIST'S MANUAL** and WOODLAND COMPANION. 2s. bound.
- MANUAL of MUSIC;** its History from the Earliest to the Present Times. With Guide to Singing, &c. 2s. 6d.
- GUIDE to the SIGHTS of LONDON** and its VICINITY, with the Southern Watering Places, &c. 2s. bound.
- THE EARTH and the HEAVENS;** or, the Construction of the Universe displayed. Price 2s. cloth lettered.
- THE YOUTH'S MANUAL** of Moral and Literary Study, Commercial Practice, and Epistolary Correspondence. Price 2s. cloth lettered.

STANDARD WORKS FOR THE FARM.

- YOUATT'S NEW WORK on the PIG,** completing his Series of Works on Domestic Animals. Fine Engravings after Harvey. 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth extra.
- YOUATT'S COMPLETE GRAZIER;** a Compendium of Husbandry. With 130 Engravings, 8th edition, enlarged, and nearly rewritten, containing upwards of 700 pages. 8vo. price 12s. cloth extra.
- SPOONER on the SHEEP:** its History, Structure, Economy, and Diseases. Fine Engravings after Harvey. 12mo. price 7s. cloth lettered.
- CLATER'S FARRIERY and CATTLE DOCTOR.** Revised edition, by EDWARD MAYHEW, V.S., Member of the Royal Veterinary Coll. 12mo. 6s. each. cloth. (Just published.)

DEVOTIONAL.

- THE TONGUE of TIME;** or, The Language of a Church Clock. By WILLIAM HARRISON, A.M., late Incumbent of St. Michael's, Pimlico. 5th edition, with Illustrations, beautifully printed by Whittingham. Price 3s. 6d. extra gilt leaves.
- CONSECRATED THOUGHTS;** or, Notes from a Christian Harp. By the same. New edition. 3s. 6d. gilt leaves.
- EXPOSITION of the 23rd PSALM.** 'The Shepherd and his Sheep.' By the same. A new and enlarged edition, with Vignette Title. Price 3s. extra gilt leaves.
- SERMONS on the COMMANDMENTS.** By the same. New edition, uniform with the above works, 4s. bound.

BOOKS NEARLY READY.

1. **A SECOND VISIT to the UNITED STATES.** By SIR CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. 2 vols. Post 8vo.

2. **A PHYSICIAN'S HOLIDAY;** or, A MONTH in SWITZERLAND. By JOHN FORBES, M.D. With Illustrations. Post 8vo.

3. **LIFE and VOYAGES of COLUMBUS** and his COMPANIONS. By WASHINGTON IRVING. A New Edition. Maps. 3 vols. 8vo. (Uniform with Prescott's 'Conquest of Peru'.)

4. **EVELYN;** or, The Early Years of an Heiress. By Author of 'BERTHA'S JOURNAL'. 2 vols. 8vo.

5. **A MANUAL of SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY,** prepared for the Use of Officers and Travellers. Edited by SIR J. F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart. Woodcut, &c. Post 8vo.

6. **LIFE of JOHN CALVIN.** Compiled from Authentic Sources, and particularly from his Correspondence. By THOMAS H. DYER. Portrait, &c.

7. **PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.** By MRS. SOMERVILLE. Second Edition, revised. Portrait. 2 vols. Fcap. 8vo.

8. **NINEVEH, and its REMAINS.** By AUSTEN H. LAYARD, Esq. Third Edition. Plates and Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

9. **LAYARD'S MONUMENTS of NINEVEH.** 100 Plates. Folio.

10. **A NAVAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,** detailing the Services of EVERY LIVING OFFICER. By W. R. O'BYRNE. Royal 8vo.

11. **The LIFE of Sir THOMAS MUNRO.** By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo.

NEW BOOKS NOW READY.

1. **The MONASTERIES of the LEVANT.** By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON. Woodcut. Post 8vo. 15s.

2. **A RESIDENCE in SIERRA LEONE.** By a LADY. Edited by Mrs. NORTON. 8vo. 6s.

3. **A HISTORY of the SIKHS.** By Capt. JOSEPH D. CUNNINGHAM. Maps. 8vo. 15s.

4. **ADVENTURES in the LIBYAN DESERT.** By BAYLE ST. JOHN. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

5. **A TOUR in SUTHERLAND.** By CHARLES ST. JOHN. Woodcuts. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

6. **THE CITIES and CEMETERIES of ETRURIA.** By GEORGE DENNIS. Plates and Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 42s.

7. **HISTORY of GREECE.** By GEORGE GROTE, Esq. Vols. V. and VI. Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

8. **HORTENSIVS;** or, The Advocate. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, Esq. Post 8vo. 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1849.

REVIEWS

The Cossacks of the Ukraine: comprising Biographical Notices of the most celebrated Cossack Chiefs or Attamans, and a Description of the Ukraine, &c. By Count Henry Krasinski. Partridge & Oakley.

Count Henry Krasinski is already favourably known to the literature of Western Europe by his historical essays and dramas. He writes like a soldier and an exile,—that is, with strong feelings, energy, and a fearless frankness that commands our respect even where we are compelled to dissent from his opinions or disapprove of his sentiments. In the historical writer this is no slight merit. Like many of his more distinguished countrymen, Count Henry was taught to wield the sword before the pen; misfortune has driven them to the use of intellectual weapons of aggression or defence. He retains an undying hatred of Russia and of the more historical polity of the dynasty of Romanoff. All his talents are devoted to the re-elevation of his native land and the humiliation of its foe. He is evidently willing to sacrifice to any power which is prepared or disposed to embarrass it. Thus, this present book is dedicated to his imperial majesty, Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey and Egypt,—simply on the ground of the ancient enmity of his race and faith to the government of St. Petersburg. It is necessary for the reader to be aware of this strong bias in the mind of the author. He must read his statements as he would those of Hume, Louis Blanc, or any other strong partizan historian. Few Poles can be credited with impartiality. They write, as our author avows, with a political purpose in view. Their histories are but essays—often voluminous, but still only essays. The pen is with them a weapon of attack—the master of national rights rather than the promulgator of historic truth. The two should, of course, be identical,—and often are so; but not always. Passion and patriotism will blind the clearest brained man to the merits of friends and foes. But, knowing the writer's bias, there is little danger in his statements,—as the proper qualifications can be easily applied.

But let us pass on to give some account of the curious race of men who have already played so important a part in the military annals of our century, and threaten ere long to be again upon the stage of western Europe. First, as to their origin.—

When in 1242, Batukhan came with five hundred thousand men to take possession of the empire which fell to his share of the vast inheritance left by Genghis Khan, he extirpated many nations and displaced many others. One portion of the Komans flying from the horrors of this terrific storm, and arriving on the borders of the Caspian Sea, on the banks of the Iaik, (now Ouralsek,) turned to the left, and took refuge between the embouchures of that river, where they dwelt in small numbers, apart from their brethren, in a less fertile climate. These were, incontestably, the progenitors of the Cossacks of the Iaik, who are, historically, scarcely important enough for notice; and who, obscure and ignoble, were supported chiefly from the produce of their robberies, and the plunder acquired during their predatory excursions. In religion they were rather idolaters than Christians. At the approach of this formidable invasion towards the Don, that portion of the Komans located on the left bank took refuge in the marshes and in the numerous islands formed by that river near its embouchure. Here they found a secure retreat; and from thence, having, from their new position, acquired maritime habits and seafaring experience, they not only, themselves, resorted to piracy as a means of existence, but likewise enlisted in a formidable confederacy, for the purposes of rapine and pillage, all the roving and discontented tribes in

their surrounding neighbourhood. These latter were very numerous. The Tatars, ever but indifferent seamen, had not the courage to join them in these piratical expeditions. This division of the Komans is indubitably the parent-stock of the modern Cossacks of the Don, by far the most numerous of the Cossack tribes: by amalgamation, however, with the whole hosts of Tartar and Calmuck hordes, lawless, desperate, and nomadic as themselves, they lost, in some degree, the primitive and deeply-marked distinctive character of their race. The Komans of the Dnieper offered no more energetic resistance to the invading hordes of Batukhan than had been shown by their brethren of the Don: they dispersed in various directions; and from this people, flying at the advance of the ferocious Tatars, descended a variety of hordes, who occasionally figure in history as distinct and independent nations. Some of them hastened to implore the hospitality of Bella IV., king of Hungaria: they made their appearance as supplicants for his protection; lands were distributed to them, a chief assigned as their ruler, and efforts were made to polish and soften down their rude and ferocious manners. As long as the danger lasted, they remained quiet; but, after a while, incapable of subjection to the yoke of a calm and peaceful existence, they broke out into open revolt, massacred the chief who had been set over them; and resumed their former life of rapine and pillage. Being consequently attacked with considerable forces, they were defeated and pursued with great violence; and ultimately found a permanent resting-place in the wild islets of the Dnieper, below the cataracts, where dwelt already a small number of their ancient compatriots, who had escaped the general destruction of their nation. This spot became the cradle of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, or of the tribes known in after times as the Polish Cossacks."

Stephen Batony, King of Poland, was the first to organize these wandering and ferocious tribes. Hereduced them into irregular regiments, and gave them large tracts of fertile land in the Ukraine and Podolia to cultivate and defend. In fact, he adopted the system of military colonization common in the Roman world, and still a favourite means of defence with German and French statesmen. In the wars of Batony against Russia these Cossack regiments performed prodigies of valour. But they proved troublesome friends: assumed the right to commit depredations upon their masters when their cupidity was excited,—and after numerous insurrections and partial chastisements placed themselves under the protection of the Muscovite princes by the evil influence of their leader, Khmielnitski. The story of this chieftain is curious.—

"Sinevoy Boghdan Khmielnitski was the son of a Polish gentleman of Mazovia, who had, in order to repair his shattered fortune, formed an establishment in the Ukraine, near Teheghrine. Successful at first, he was subsequently taken prisoner, and died a captive in Turkey. His son shared the fate of his parent. Previously to his being taken prisoner, the elder Khmielnitski had maltreated and caused to be flogged in the Ukraine a young and high-spirited Pole, Czaplinski, who, in consequence, had vowed deadly and implacable hatred against him, but had not had sufficient time to avenge the insult. Boghdan Khmielnitski, after the death of his father, had been ransomed by the liberality of the Polish king, Ladislas IV., of whose favour he subsequently proved himself worthy, by the extent of his knowledge and his great capacity, both military and political. He was appointed secretary-general of the Zaporogues, a post of considerable importance, and he resided on the patrimonial estate of his father at Sobotof, a domain the value and productiveness of which he greatly improved by the cultivation of fresh districts of land, hitherto lying waste, and by his industry. Whilst thus engaged, Czaplinski, then pidotrota of Czegryn, excited by the still nourished thirst for revenge, persecuted him with unremitting animosity. Not content with thwarting his plans of territorial improvement, and contesting with him the advantages justly derivable from a superior system of manage-

ment, he proceeded so far as to attack him in his own house, burn it, throw him into prison, and offer outrage to his wife. Khmielnitski, on his release from prison, found that in the meantime his wife had died of grief. Unable to obtain justice from the local tribunals, he repaired to the Zaporogues, and raised the standard of revolt at the head of 50,000 men. With these, making his appearance in the Ukraine, he was forthwith proclaimed chief of all the Cossacks of the Dnieper. He attacked and took by assault several towns in succession, and at the outset obtained many signal advantages over the Polish generals, who were forced to yield to superior numbers."

Khmielnitski, a profound politician, proclaimed the freedom of the serfs, called the Cossacks of the Don to his standards, and advanced at the head of 400,000 men to annihilate the defeated and flying remnant of the Polish troops. The kingdom was in a most critical position. The rebel was master of more than a third of it already, and was at the head of a victorious and ever-increasing army, when his triumphant career was arrested by the heroic courage of Andrew Firley, a man of English descent, but at that time a member of the highest nobility of Poland. He was Castellan of Betz, near Zbaraz, and had under his command only 9,000 men. In a military and historical view the importance of this splendid and decisive defence can hardly be overstated. It saved Europe from an inundation of savages, preserved Poland, and ultimately threw the Cossacks into the iron embrace of Russia. In historical importance it ranks with such sieges as those of Vienna by Kara Mustapha, Acre by Bonaparte, Zaragossa by Money and Mortier,—sieges which have been the great turning points of history. Let our author tell the story.—

"Zbaraz is a small town of Lower Podolia, situated at the conjunction of two roads; its population numbered at that period but a few thousand souls. Firley, foreseeing that he would very shortly be attacked, repaired the old fortification, laid in a competent supply of stores and ammunition, strengthened his camp by an entrenchment, and took the requisite measures for securing from sudden attack a small pond or natural tank in the neighbourhood, the waters of which sufficed for the requirement of his little army. To his prudence and valour it was that, on the near approach of the coming storm, the Polish king had confided the important charge of arresting the progress of Khmielnitski, and of awaiting with some other Polish troops the first arrival of the enemy: nor was ever task more faithfully accomplished or royal confidence more judiciously placed than on this occasion. Scarcely had Firley taken up his position and completed his entrenchments, when the Cossack and Tatar armies surrounded him on all sides: instead, however, of tamely surrendering, he resolved to defend himself to the last extremity. Khmielnitski and the Tatar Khan glanced in anticipated triumph from the aspect of the immense forces at their command to the comparatively insignificant strength of the small Polish army before them; and with a smile of disdain made certain of destroying the latter in the course of an hour's engagement. Too confident of victory, Khmielnitski, willing to prevent the effusion of blood, summoned Firley to surrender, assuring him of kind treatment, and of the highest regard for his courage, which he held to be unimpeachable. Firley returned for answer, that he had only to come and take them; upon which several columns of infantry were instantly set in motion, fifty pieces of cannon opened their fire upon the Polish camp, and 60,000 Cossacks, commanded by Khmielnitski in person, and led by skilful and experienced officers, mounted to the assault. They were, however, repulsed with considerable loss. The Tatars and Don-Cossacks now followed in their turn, but with no better success, and their dead bodies choked up the ditches. Khmielnitski, anxious to avoid the protracted delays of a siege in form, and to animate his troops by the excitement of a victory, gave orders to resume the assault. Column after

column pressed forward to attack the entrenchment, but the incessant and well-directed fire of the besieged rendered unavailing every effort of the assailants, whose dense masses were every moment thinned by the terrific discharges of grape-shot and musketry brought to bear upon them by Firley, upon whom these repeated onslaughts failed to make the slightest impression. Irritated and exasperated rather than discouraged, Khmielnitski now issued orders to concentrate the principal attack in the direction of the pond, a point of the Polish camp which appeared less strongly defended than other portions of the entrenched position, and where, consequently, a breach seemed more practicable. Eighty-five pieces of cannon were sent forward to cover this attack; by the combined fire from these, the artillery of Firley was dismounted. Scaling-ladders were now everywhere applied, but a fearful discharge of musketry from the besieged, joined to the havoc caused by the explosion of the shower of shells and ignited hand-grenades hurled by them amongst their assailants, occasioned such great loss and confusion in the ranks of the latter, that the assault was once more repelled; Khmielnitski himself, from motives of commiseration, giving the order to retreat, after having suffered in seventeen successive assaults enormous loss. The night passed off quietly. On the following day, a number of general assaults were attempted; and the attack was pushed with so much vigour and pertinacity, that already the Cossacks were on the very point of carrying both the camp and the town, when, at this critical juncture, Prince Vismietzki cried aloud to spare the Tatars, since they had brought, by messengers from their khan, words of peace and good-will, and were about to turn their arms against the Cossacks. This stratagem had the desired effect; it revived the drooping courage of the besieged, and damped the ardour of the assailants; the Poles made a last desperate effort, and the enemy were repulsed. Khmielnitski, perceiving that his army began to murmur, and that it would be dangerous, for the moment at least, to renew the assault openly, had recourse to treachery, and despatched three secret emissaries, disguised in the Polish uniform, into Zbaraz, to sow discord in the camp, and to assassinate Firley: the attempt however failed, the plot was discovered, and the three spies quartered. He was compelled, therefore, to undergo all the delays and procrastinations of a regular siege. In a short time, immense works, directed by foreign officers and engineers, had brought the Cossacks into close proximity to the town. Formidable batteries were erected; in addition to which Khmielnitski gave orders to divert the course of a small river that fed the pond, in order to cut off the supply of water to the Polish army, and thereby deprive the besieged of a resource indispensable to their very existence. This project was not altogether impracticable, considering the then prevailing heat of the summer season; but it required time for its accomplishment, which, on the other hand, was not unattended with serious difficulties. Firley, who began already to feel the absolute necessity of economizing his means of subsistence, was obliged to expel from the town all the women, children, and old men. The rest of the inhabitants, even to the boys of the age of thirteen years, were armed and organized for the defence of Zbaraz. Scarcely had this wretched crowd of helpless beings quitted the entrenchments, when a brutal and un-governable soldiery fell upon the women, whom they first maltreated; and afterwards, together with all that left Zbaraz, pitilessly and indiscriminately massacred, without regard to age or sex. At the sight of this atrocity, cries of rage and execration arose from within the ramparts; but it was already too late to afford succour to the miserable sufferers, and they all perished.

"During the enemy's operations to divert the course of the river, Firley, now more than ever resolved to sell his life dearly, was not inactive; and as he united in his disposition an iron stubbornness of will with consummate skill in all branches of the art of war, he ordered some houses to be demolished, and on their site a second entrenchment to be constructed, immediately behind and parallel with the first: within this again a third, on the descent; and finally, an inner stockade of baggage-waggons and caissons, linked together by iron chains: he even made all requisite dispositions to defend himself and

his men to the very last extremity, in the vaults and under-ground works of the fortifications. As soon as the small river had been intercepted, and a number of breaches made in the outworks, a heavy cannonade announced a fresh attack on the part of the Cossacks. Strong columns of the enemy advanced to the storm; but when, after a vigorous resistance, the Cossack troops had carried the first intrenchment, they were not a little surprised at finding a second and a third, wherein they met with so warm a reception, that, bravely repulsed, and in their turn fiercely attacked and pursued, they left the streets of Zbaraz encumbered with the corpses of their slain, and with the bodies of their wounded comrades cut off in their retreat. In the intervals thus gained from attack, Firley ordered all the muskets and ammunition to be collected from the dead, and distributed but few rounds of cartridge to each of his men, in order that they might thereby be induced to take eager aim. He had recourse, moreover to a singular stratagem, the success of which even surpassed his hopes. He had perforations made in the intrenchments; and in these apertures were planted several rows of muskets, well charged, and so arranged as not to be perceptible to the enemy. These muskets were all carefully levelled so as to tell with precision on the ranks of an assailant; and to each trigger was attached a string which led from other stronger ropes, disposed in such a manner as that on violently shaking the latter the muskets were discharged in volleys of fifteen at a time. To guard against an attack by surprise, the main cords of this species of 'infernal machine' passed through holes under ground; that is to say, into the subterranean barracks or excavations beneath the intrenchments, wherein were lodged some of the wounded and disabled from active service, who received the requisite instructions for the management of this novel means of defence. For some days the besieged remained unmolested, but the waters of the pond continued to decrease visibly; the provision stores began to fail, threatening an absolute scarcity of food. The stifling heat of the weather, the great numbers of men cooped up together in a confined space, and more especially the want of proper nourishment, carried off the sick and wounded by hundreds. Many of the soldiers perished in defending the breach: all the messengers whom Firley despatched to the king to apprise him of the fearful position of the small garrison of Zbaraz, anxiously expecting every instant but in vain the arrival of reinforcements, were either taken or killed by the troops of Khmielnitski. To crown all these disasters, a putrid fever broke out amongst the besieged, and did more havoc in the Polish camp than did the balls of the enemy. Meanwhile, Firley continued to sustain the drooping courage of his countrymen, scarcely allowing himself time to sleep; present everywhere, providing with promptness and decision for every emergency, and constantly impressing on the minds of his companions in distress how preferable it was to die nobly in the breach, than to expire in lingering torment. After consuming all the horses, dogs, cats, rats, frogs, snakes, reptiles, and the miserable remnant of such food as desperation suggests or chance supplies, Firley, seeing that his garrison was reduced to the very last extremity, ordered all the bodies of the young Cossacks recently killed to be collected, had them cut up and salted with gunpowder, and then distributed amongst his famishing troops. Some of these, indeed, testified an insurmountable repugnance to taste of this fare so novel and revolting; but the rest, impelled by the imperious rage of hunger, were fain to follow the example set them by their chief himself. Monks, artisans, and priests, crowded to die in the breach. Occasionally, the Cossacks speculated on the chances of an assault: every day, towards evening, and at sunrise, whilst the Polish flag waved at the summit of the castle, was chaunted, to the sound of martial music, the solemn hymn to the Blessed Virgin, queen and patroness of Poland, to the intent that she might deliver the remnant of her brave people from their hapless fate: and many a time did the strains of this pious and warlike hymn revive the courage of the dying, and pour into the despairing soul the balm of cheering hope and the quietude of resignation. The Cossacks, having heard of the misery that prevailed in the Polish camp, made, in the middle of the night, a last and desperate effort to surprise it. They forced the first, second,

and third intrenchments; they were already on the point of butchering the wounded; already had they raised their cry of triumph; when, at a given signal, the report of fire-arms was heard in their rear: they fell by hundreds, and these incessant and murderous discharges fully impressed them with the belief that they were being attacked by some new enemy, whereupon they turned about and fled, the garrison making a sortie and pursuing them. The day broke, and an arrow, shot by some unknown hand, fell in the centre of the Polish camp: it bore an inscription announcing the arrival of the king with reinforcements."

The Cossacks, thus foiled and with a loss of 50,000 of their best warriors, raised the siege, and were afterwards defeated by the Polish armies in a series of battles. In 1654, Khmielnitski was forced to conclude a convention with the Czar, Alexy Michalovitch, by which he and his nation virtually became vassals of the Muscovite. Thenceforward the Cossacks of the Ukraine have no separate history. They continue, however, to play a most important part—and as Count Henry Krasinski thinks a dangerous one—to Russia. He seems to consider the Cossack of the Don as a Pole at heart and a hater of the Romanoffs. Erroneously or not, this impression has not been hastily taken. One circumstance in the mental constitution of the Cossack readily suggests it,—his wild passion for democracy. But then we must consider that the democracy which he sighs for is not that of the constitution of America or of the *salons* of France. The liberty which the Cossack desires is the liberty to plunder. He hates restraint, as restraint; and knows nothing about the philosophical idea of liberty—liberty guarded by just laws, and enforcing duty as well as sustaining right. How much civilized Poland can hope from an alliance with the Cossacks may be gathered from what our author tells us of the Zaporogues—an abnormal military power, formed of the flower of the Polish Cossack youth, something between the Mamloos, Janizaries and Buccaneers.

"The Zaporogues formed a species of military order or association; or rather, they may be compared, as regards the general features of their combination, to their contemporaries, the famous *Filibusters* of the 17th century. They were governed by a supreme chief (*attaman koshovy*), whom they elected and deposed according to their own caprices. He had under him a secretary-general, *pisar*; an auditor-general, a staff-general, *avassula*; a lieutenant-general of artillery and engineers, and some other subaltern assistants. Besides the officers in question, nominated by themselves, as the country of the Zaporogues was subdivided into numerous districts or *kourenes*, each kourene had its own particular chief, invested likewise with the title of *attaman*, whose rank corresponded as nearly as possible to that of colonel of a regiment; and who exercised moreover a kind of civil magistracy in the administration of the lands pertaining to his individual kourene. On the 1st of January in each year, the Zaporogues assembled, with great pomp and bustle, in order to distribute their lands into as many portions as there were kourenes. Each individual of a district had, throughout the year, the right of hunting and fishing on his own kourene exclusively; or, in other words, no Zaporogue belonging to any other kourene was permitted to interfere with his local privileges or to trespass on the grounds of his neighbour's kourene. After this partition they deliberated on the fate of the chiefs of the preceding year, whom they either confirmed in office or deposed at pleasure. The latter awaited their sentence standing. If the Zaporogues happened to be satisfied with the conduct of their chiefs, the latter bowed to the assembly and retired: if, on the contrary, the *attamans* had displeased the multitude, they laid down the insignia of their dignity, and returned back to the simple Cossacks to their respective kourenes. The mob, by this time completely drunk, then proceeded to the choice of the particular kourene from which should be selected the new *koshovy*; whom, having nominated and duly elected, the most sturdy of the

N° 112
drinkers a
dwellings,
in order to
thrice poss
city, they
them. At
maintained
required h
they amon
tion to the
the Zapor
coined with
therewith
the shouts
This rude
his portlan
if he might
against the
him them
war. It m
seventeen
there was
Zaporogues
addition to
the new
further in
of comman
mouthful
to wash h
his with
which he
We m
illustrati
of the U
"In the
nately ca
Grant, th
adventuri
appe, co
Dyankov
The attan
for the ha
voluntari
to celebr
splendour
entertain
for the co
plate from
was lodg
sensation
he intro
honour o
Harodyn
pointed
royal was
claim to
were on
dinner, a
which the
space of
of the
living h
stations
and bega
and on a
nature d
their co
this int
demand
were ex
elected
men: and
to Roman
them to
made of
that com
of this
chole
justied
one to
dash wit
"The
civilize
say the
a regul
rical ec
movem

drinking and vociferations waited upon at his own dwelling, if he had been absent from the assembly, in order to announce to him his elevation. If he refused positively refused to accept the proffered dignity, they in the old time killed him there and then. At a later period, they merely abused and threatened him. When, after the two formal refusals required by etiquette, he accepted the appointment, they announced, by sound of kettle-drum, his accession to the dignity of attaman; and the most aged of the Zaporogues, taking up a quantity of earth, moistened with water or melted snow, plastered over there with the face of the newly-elected chief, amidst the shouts and joyful acclamations of his companions. This rude and barbarous ceremony had allusion to his perilous and often short-lived dignity, seeing that if he might not happen to be killed in an expedition against the enemy, the Zaporogues usually massacred themselves should he chance to be unsuccessful in war. It may be here remarked that, during a period of seventeen years passed by Bonaplan in the Ukraine, there was not one single chief or attaman of the Zaporogues but who came to an untimely end. In addition to the ceremony of besmearing the face of the new attaman with mud, they stuck a crane's feather in his bonnet and placed in his hands a *baton* of command: further, they forced him to swallow a mouthful of tar, giving him however, a glass of water to wash his mouth withal; and then they comforted him with a glass of excellent hydromel (mead), which he was to gulp down at a single draught.

We must find room for one other anecdote illustrative of the Zaporogues, the aristocracy of the Ukraine Cossacks.

"In the wars of Charles XII. against Russia, alternately cajoled and horribly maltreated by Peter the Great, they appeared to incline in favour of the czar's armaments: they even, by the good offices of Mazepa, concluded a treaty with the Swedish king at Dyakanka. The details of this treaty are curious. The attaman of the Zaporogues, Horodynski, noted for the hatred he bore the Russians, placed himself voluntarily under the orders of Mazepa. In order to celebrate this happy alliance with becoming splendour, a magnificent repast was provided for the entertainment of the Zaporogue deputies; Mazepa, for the occasion, was obliged to borrow a quantity of plate from a nobleman of the Ukraine with whom he was lodging: and, as a further mark of his high consideration for his guests, he promised that they should be introduced to the Swedish king, and have the honour of kissing his majesty's hand. Their koshovy Horodynski, as likewise Mazepa, having duly expatiated on the merits and extolled the glory of the royal warrior of the north, exhorted their subaltern chiefs to observe some kind of decorum: the latter were on the Evangelists not to get drunk until after dinner, and received instructions as to the manner in which they were to comport themselves in the presence of his majesty and his suite. At the conclusion of the dinner, however, and of the ceremony of kissing hands, they gave loose to the wildest demonstrations of gaiety after their own peculiar fashion, and began to make off with all the plate within reach, and on which their dinner had been served up. The maître d'hôtel hastened to reclaim it. According to their code of politeness, the Zaporogues regarded this interference in the light of an insult, and demanded reparation at the hands of their koshovy, more especially as they had fulfilled the conditions exacted from them as regarded their conduct during dinner: they threatened to break off the alliance, and to pass over on the instant to the side of the Russians, if the maître d'hôtel was not given up to them to be punished according to their summary mode of procedure. As it was to be apprehended that some of the Russian agents might take advantage of this untoward incident, the unhappy maître d'hôtel was delivered up to them. After they had jostled and pitched him about for some time from one to the other, he was ultimately despatched by a stab with a knife through the heart."

These would be troublesome allies to any civilized government.—In conclusion, we should say that Count Henry Krasinski's work is not a regular history,—but rather a series of historical essays on persons connected with political movements in the Ukraine. Thus, we have

chapters on Stenko Razin, Mazeppa, Zelezniak, Gonta, Sava, Rozychki, the Princess Tarakanof, Catherine II. and her favourites, and Pugatchef. Our extracts have been drawn from the more general contents; but these historical biographies abound with passages of interest. The writer has added another useful book to our still very inadequate library on the history and condition of the races of Eastern Europe.

The Rhododendrons of the Sikkim-Himalaya; being an Account of the Rhododendrons recently discovered in the Mountains of Eastern Himalaya. By Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D. Edited by Sir W. J. Hooker. Reeve & Co.

IN this work we have the first results of Dr. Joseph Hooker's botanical mission to India. The announcement alone is calculated to startle some of our readers when they know that it was only last January twelvemonth that the Doctor arrived in Calcutta. That he should have ascended the Himalaya, discovered a number of new plants, and that they should be published in England in an almost unequalled style of magnificent illustration, in less than eighteen months,—is one of the marvels of our time. But it is not every botanist who has such a father at home as Sir W. Hooker.

From very early periods the species of the genus *Rhododendron* have been favourites with the cultivators of gardens. One species, the *R. Ponticum*, which grows in the mountains of Asia Minor and as far west as Spain and Portugal, has a classical interest as being the shrub supposed to have supplied the poison in the treacherous honey near Trebizond which was partaken of by the Greek soldiers during the celebrated Retreat of the Ten Thousand. This species and six others were all that were known to Linnaeus. The first Indian species was discovered by Capt. Hardwicke in 1796. It is known as the Tree *Rhododendron*,—but does not appear to have been cultivated in Europe till 1827. Since then several other Indian species have been discovered by Dr. Wallich; which hybridizing with the Tree *Rhododendron* have greatly increased the varieties of the forms of these plants in our gardens. In addition to the Indian species, several have been added from various parts of America:—but Asia must still be regarded as the true country of these beautiful plants.

Just previous to the visit of Dr. Hooker to the Himalaya, the late Mr. Griffith had visited Bootan,—and it is believed discovered several new *Rhododendrons*; but in a very short space of time during his journey through Sikkim, and under very difficult circumstances,—owing to the hostility of the natives towards the English—for making extensive researches, Dr. Hooker has been able to add nine new species to this beautiful genus of plants. This work is a description of these species, accompanied by an account of their general characters and distribution—with drawings of every species.

To those who are acquainted with the *Rhododendrons* of our gardens we need not say that they are beautiful plants:—but certainly if we may judge by Dr. Hooker's drawings the most beautiful are yet to come there. The flower of flowers in this volume is a *Rhododendron* named, after the lady of the present Governor-General of India, *R. Dalhousie*. Like some other species of this genus recently found in Java and Borneo, it grows on other trees—and is found on the trunks of old trees in company with ferns and orchids. It is a straggling shrub, from six to eight feet in height; and has large white flowers from three inches and a half to four inches and a half long. It has an occasional tinge of rose. These magnificent flowers exhale

a delicious odour, which partakes of that of the lemon. There are two other species with white flowers—*R. argenteum* and *R. Falconeri*,—worthy companions of the first.

The district of the Eastern Himalaya visited by Dr. Hooker seems to have been the headquarters of these plants.—

"It was on the ascent of the Tonglo," he says, 'a mountain on the Nepalese frontier, that I beheld the *Rhododendrons* in all their magnificence and luxuriance. At 7,000 feet where the woods were still dense and subtropical, mingling with ferns, pothos, peppers and figs, the ground was strewed with the large lily-like flowers of *R. Dalhousie*; dropping from the epiphytal plants on the enormous oaks overhead, and mixed with the egg-like flowers of a new magnoliaceous tree, which fall before expanding, and diffuse a powerful aromatic odour, more strong but far less sweet than that of the *Rhododendron*. So conspicuous were these two blossoms that my rude guides called out 'Here are lilies and eggs, sir, growing out of the ground.' No bad comparison."

Higher up still—

"Along the flat ridges, towards the top, the yew appears with scattered trees of *R. argenteum* succeeded by *R. Campbellii*. At the very summit, the majority of the wood consists of this last species; amongst which, and next in abundance, occurs the *R. barbatum*, with here and there, especially on the eastern slopes, *R. Falconeri*."

Further on, speaking of *R. Campbellii*, Dr. Hooker says,—

"Some were a mass of scarlet blossom, displaying a sylvan scene of the most gorgeous description. Many of their trunks spread from the centre thirty or forty feet every way; and together form a hemispherical mass often forty yards across and from twenty to fifty feet in height. The stems and branches of these aged trees, gnarled and rugged, the bark dark-coloured and clothed with spongy moss, often bend down and touch the ground. The foliage, moreover, is scanty, dark green, and far from graceful; so that, notwithstanding the gorgeous colouring of the blossoms, the trees when out of flower, like the fuchsias of Cape Horn, are the gloomy denizens of a most gloomy region."

Such are some of the features of the kingdom of the *Rhododendrons*.

It remains for us only to say a word or two about the illustrations accompanying the letterpress. They are as perfect as things of the kind can be. They are made from original drawings by Dr. Hooker, lithographed by Mr. Fitch, and printed by the Messrs. Reeves,—and are in every way creditable to the parties concerned. In fact, we cannot call to mind the existence of a more beautiful series of floral illustrations.

The Obituary of Richard Smyth, Secondary of the Poultry Compter, London; being a Catalogue of all such Persons as he knew in their Life: extending from A.D. 1627 to A.D. 1674. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. Printed for the Camden Society.

Warrington in M.CCCC.LXV., as described in a Contemporary Rent-Roll of the Legh Family. Edited by William Beaumont, Esq. Printed for the Chetham Society.

THE present publication of the Camden Society is printed from a manuscript in the Sloane Collection, the transcript of one written by Richard Smyth,—a person of some note among the learned men of his day as a most diligent student and indefatigable collector of scarce books, and who has received honourable mention for his great skill and experience in their purchase and for his general learning in Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses.' We may well, therefore, regret that the work before us is not a diary of the passing occurrences of so stirring a period as the Parliamentary War, the Protectorate, and the earlier portion of Charles the Second's reign,—or, which would have been equally interesting, of

his daily visits to Duck Lane and Little Britain, the Paternoster Row and Ave Maria Lane of those times, and his conversations with the literary men whom he met there. A mere Obituary, however, offers little of interest; although we agree with the editor, that as supplying illustrations of the history of the metropolis during this period it has some value.

The earlier entries are short, and generally uninteresting. The entry, however, records the death of the notorious Dr. Lamb, "the Duke's conjuror," as he was termed, "killed in the Old Jurie by a rude multitud, for which the City was fined." It was on that occasion, as the reader may probably remember, that the threat was openly avowed that "the Duke should die like Dr. Lamb;" and thus we afterwards find "George Duke of Buckingham stabbed to death at Portsmouth in Capt. Mason's house by John Felton."—As Smyth seems to have chronicled the death of every one, rich or poor, with whom he had any acquaintance, the juxtaposition of persons is sometimes curious. Thus, Mrs. Gale of the Old Jewry, leaping out of her garret window into her neighbour's yard broke her neck; Edward Sugar, the apothecary, dies in the ordinary course of events; Sir James Leigh, Earl of Marlborough, "the good Earl, once President of England's Council," the subject of Milton's fine Sonnet to his daughter, dies, "an old man, and of good report;" while a glimpse of the turbulent doings not only in Alsatia, but in the adjoining Temple, is afforded us in the subsequent entry.—"Sergeant Major Dawson and 4 or 5 others dyed for a tumult by the Templers, raised about an arrest."

It has been sometimes thought that suicide was comparatively unknown to our forefathers; this obituary goes far to disprove that opinion,—for there is scarcely a page in which we do not find such records. Thus, "Dr. Butts, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, hanged himself on Easter Day," 1632: and just after, "Mr. Creak, a preacher, hanged himself in his garter, at Mr. Turner's in Watling Street,"—and "Wm. Gittins, a surgeon in Coleman Street, cutt his own throat." On one occasion a lady, a friend of the writer, committed suicide by hanging herself in an upper room,—and the worthy Master Smyth records it in choice Latin. There are many entries of persons executed for crimes,—mostly murder. On one occasion, "Four felons sent to the warres, after they were condemned returned again, were convict of other felonies, and hanged at the 4 gates, Aldersgate, Cripple-gate, Bishopsgate, and Algate." On occasion of murder, persons seem mostly to have been executed on the very spot. The most revolting entries are those of women burnt in Smithfield,—in some instances for the murder of their husbands, in others for coining. It is horrible to read the entry: "A taylor's wife, for killing her husband, burnt in Smithfield;" "Magdalen Price, alias Rogers, burnt in Smithfield for clipping money in Tenter Alley in Little Morefields." Few who pass through that detestable place—detestable in the present day for the cruelties inflicted on the brute creation—and who perhaps shudder at the tale of "the martyrs of Queen Mary's days," are aware that the stake was set and the pile lighted, not in a distant and rude age, but within a century,—and not for fierce and savage men, but exclusively for women!

Had Master Richard Smyth given us rather larger notices of the persons whose decease and burial he so carefully notes down, many an amusing trait of character and manners would doubtless have been preserved. Occasionally we meet with a characteristic notice:—as, "Tho. Houff, Bucklers Bury, that sold the nappy

Ale" there,—“Old Mr. Grice, in Aldersgate Street, who wore trunck breeches,”—“Old Mr. Lewis, the mercenary preacher, buried,”—“Mrs. Franklin, a woman very free of her tongue.” We are also happy to find notices of two or three “honest taylor’s.” The commencement of the Parliamentary War is indicated in the entry “April, 1643. Gerard Herbert, slayn by Slough, near Windsor, by some of the King’s horse scouts.” There is another entry soon after, recording the death of Capt. Mosse from wounds in battle:—but these are the only two. We should think, therefore, that the inhabitants of London suffered but little throughout the six years’ contest. The entry for the 30th of January, 1649, is merely—“King Charles beheaded at Westminster by his traitorous subjects.” This was doubtless written after the Restoration. The death of the great Protector is simply noted with the memorandum that his funeral took place in the following November:—and then comes the entry of one “Mr. Waters, a cheesemonger by Christ Church,” who died suddenly. The death of John Bradshaw, “who pronounced sentence of death upon his sovereign,” is stated to have taken place on October 31st, 1659. Chief Justice Finch, who died the same year, is described as “a proud and impious man, but loyal to his prince.”

The list of deaths during the plague year is very large. “My cos. Eliz. Houlker,” is the first; this is in July:—but during the three following months the deaths “*ex peste*,” as Smyth carefully notes after each name, among his friends and neighbours alone amount to above a hundred, exclusive of children and servants. There is something graphic in these simple entries. “Old Mr. Reading,”—“Mr. Peachy, who lately married M^{rs} Baker, daughter to Mr. Whatmore,”—“Mr. Raworth, the minister,”—“Old goodwife Guyett, her husband and her little boy,”—“Dr. Burnet, the physician,”—“Webster, y^e drunken cobbler, under my tenant Benning’s stall in Coleman Street,”—“Mr. Cherry, our honest neighbor,”—“the cake-woman in Wood Street,”—“Mr. Woolaston and his four children,”—“Mr. Grove and his wife and whole family.” How sweeping a visitation must this have been!—and how must the survivors, when at length they dared take their old accustomed walks, have looked mournfully around missing so many an “old familiar face!” There is no notice of the fire of London; but under November 7th of that year we have “Edmond Calamy, once minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, buried in y^e ground of his late parish then demolished by y^e fire.” There are several similar entries. “Thos. Leaman, attorney,” is buried in the ruins of St. Mildred Poultry. The following entries show somewhat of the forms observed by our London forefathers on occasion of funerals.—

“January 2. Mr. Cornelius Bee, bookseller in Little Brittain, died *hora xi^a. ante merid.* his 2 eldest daughters, M^{rs} Norwood and M^{rs} Fletcher, widows, executrices; buried Jan. 4 at Great St. Bartholomew’s, wthout a sermon, wthout wine or waffles, only gloves and rosmary; Dr. Wells of Aldersgate read y^e service. His younger daughter married to Nath. Hook, his servant.

“June 30. This Sunday in the afternoon died John Smith, alderman of London and justice of peace in Middlesex, at his house in Finsbury; his funeral the 16th July from Goldsmiths’ Hall to Cripple-gate Church, where he was interred, with a sermon by Dr. Prichard our vicar. The posie of his rings, ‘Ever Last.’ He made a great gaine by musk catts which he kept.

“July 21. Samuel Crumbleholme, schoolmaster of Paul’s School, died; buried y^e 26. Dr. Wells of Aldersgate preached his funeral sermon at my Lord Mayor’s Chapel by Guildhall. Rings were

given, whose posie was, *Redime Tempus*.—Mr. Needham, bookseller in Little Brittain, died.

“August 2. Matthew Barker, once an attorney, the Guildhall, died at the house of Mr. Finch, mercer in the Minories, whose wife was Mr. Barker’s daughter, having a long time lyen distempered with a dead palsey, which befell him in August 1668; the funeral was the 15th, from Turners’ Hall in Philip Lane to St. Butolph’s Aldersgate, where he was interred. Mr. Chr. Flower preached.”

The following are among the last entries.—“Novem. 15. John Milton died at Bunhill near Moorfields in Cripple-gate parish, blind some time before he died.

“Novem. 9. Died at Rouen in France Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, once Lord Chancellor of England, in place succeeded Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper; buried at Westminster, Monday Jan. 4, 1674.

“Januar. 1. My Lady Mary, late wife to Sir Robert Vynor, now Lord Mayor of London, sickned on Monday last and died Jan. 1, 1674; a great loss to Sir Robert Vynor, she having during her life 20000*li*. p^r ann and her only daughter by Mr. Hyde having 4000*li*. p^r ann. (he being her former husband). Her funeral on Tuesday Janua. 19, from Goldsmiths’ Hall to St. Mary Wolnoth in Lombard Street.

“Januar. 8. M^{rs} Moyer’s old maid in Rope Makers’ Alley, aged about 70 years, who had been servant to old M^{rs} Moyer and son 50 years, was buried in Southwark; she was worth 400*li*. she had gott in her long service.”

The last entry is of a neighbour who died on the 19th of February; and then follows—

“March 26. Friday, old Mr. Richard Smith, my honoured friend, aged 85 year, dyed and was buried in Cripple-gate Church on y^e 1st of April following; he was y^e collector of the aforesaid Catalogue, and of many most excellent Books; he was a just man and of good report, and worthy of imitation.

“AUGUSTIN NEWBOLD,
“11 April, 1675.”

This Mr. Smith was secondary of y^e Poultry Compter about twenty years past.

Sir Henry Ellis, in his Preface, gives some curious information relative to Smyth’s valuable library;—which after some delay, arising from a wish to “buy it for public use by a collection of money to be raised among generous persons,” was at length disposed of by auction by Richard Chiswell, the bookseller. From the Sale Catalogue, now in the British Museum, the editor gives several extracts, showing the very low prices obtained for works which in the present day would be literally worth their weight in gold. What will the book collector say to the following list of prices for works undoubtedly “imprynted by Willyam Caxton”?—

“Caxton, the first English printer, his Chronicle of England. Printed 1498. fol. £0.3.6.

— Translation of the Knight of the Toure, out of French. fol. 1483. £0.5.0.

— Mirrour of the World, &c. (in very old English). Printed Anno Dom. 1486. £0.5.0.

— History of Jason touching the Conquest of the Golden Fleece (in very old English). £0.5.1.

— Recueile of the Histories of Troy, of the Destruction thereof, &c. Lond. 1553. £0.3.0.

— Ancient Treatise, intituled a Book of Good Manners, &c. Lond. 1486. £0.2.0.

— Translation of Cato, with many Hist. and Examples of Holy Fathers, and Ancient Chronicles, &c. 1483, fol. £0.4.0.

— Three Books more of the said Caxton (viz.) 1. Pilgrimage of the Soul. 2. Chastising of God’s Children. 3. The Rule of St. Benet (all in very old English). £0.5.0.

— Translation of Virgil’s *Æneides*, in English prose. 1490. £0.3.0.

— Game of Chess; it being, in Mr. Smyth’s opinion, one of the first books which ever were printed in Engl. (with *Observations on the several Editions of the same MS.*) 1474. £0.13.0.

— Books entituled *Vitas Patrum*, or Lives of Old Ancient Fathers, Hermites, &c. 1483. £0.8.0.

— Godfrey of Bulloigne, of the Siege and

Conquest of Jerusalem (being K. Edward the 4th's own Book). 1481. £0.18.0.

Froissart's Chronicles, 1525,—doubtless Lord Berners' translation,—sells for only 10s. ! The York Missal printed by Wynkyn de Worde sells for only 8s. 2d. Nor do the more modern works obtain higher prices. We have Latin Testaments at 3d.,—and a complete set of the Elzevir, forty-eight volumes, at 5l. The conditions of sale of "this so much celebrated, so often desired, so long expected, library," as Richard Chiswell terms it, are given. One condition is curious:—"That no person be admitted a buyer who, being a stranger to the seller or company, shall refuse to tell the place of his abode." Truly, the bibliographers of this period seem to have been rather exclusive!

The second work before us claims but little notice. The publication of a Rent-roll, in Latin and English, consisting of the names of persons who held one acre or two acres of land, or "four acres enclosed with hedges and ditches," or "one messuage with stable and barn," presents little to interest the general reader, or even the antiquary. As to "a Picture of Warrington in 1465,"—such picture, unless the inhabitants, with their usages and pursuits, their dress and their dialect, could be brought before us, would be of little service. That the houses were of timber and high gabelled, that the rooms were low and the shops detached—were, indeed, booths,—is well known to every one who has in the least made our domestic buildings his study;—for specimens of street architecture in the fifteenth century meet us in every old town. It is our earlier domestic architecture which is so difficult to be ascertained; although we are greatly inclined to consider that it did not differ very widely from that of the fifteenth. But subjects of this kind must be illustrated from the remains of our ancient cities and our cathedral towns—not from second or third rate ones. Although this handsomely printed volume may here and there afford a notice useful to the legal antiquary—perhaps to the county historian,—still, we may wish for the subscribers' sakes that a more interesting manuscript had been selected for publication.

Barnaby Rudge. A Tale of the Riots of '80.
By Charles Dickens. Chapman & Hall.

THE new issue of Mr. Dickens's 'Barnaby Rudge' contains a Preface by the author,—an extract from which is likely to be agreeable to our readers. A very prominent and popular actor in that story is the Raven; and as the sagacity of the bird and the author's apparent delight in it suggest a prototype, our readers will, we dare say, be glad to know where Mr. Dickens got his Raven. As Mr. Waterton is of opinion that ravens are becoming extinct in England, Mr. Dickens seems also to have thought it matter of conscience to furnish the contribution within his power to the history of the Bird.

"The raven [he says] in this story is a compound of two great originals, of whom I have been, at different times, the proud possessor. The first was in the bloom of his youth, when he was discovered in a modest retirement in London, by a friend of mine, and given to me. He had from the first, as Sir Hugh Evans says of Anne Page, 'good gifts,' which he improved by study and attention in a most exemplary manner. He slept in a stable—generally on horseback—and so terrified a Newfoundland dog by his preternatural sagacity, that he has been known, by the mere superiority of his genius, to walk off unmolested with the dog's dinner, from before his face. He was rapidly rising in acquirements and virtues, when, in an evil hour, his stable was newly painted. He observed the workmen closely, saw that they were careful of the paint, and immediately burned

to possess it. On their going to dinner he ate up all they had left behind, consisting of a pound or two of white lead; and this youthful indiscretion terminated in death. While I was yet inconsolable for his loss, another friend of mine in Yorkshire discovered an older and more gifted raven at a village public-house, which he prevailed upon the landlord to part with for a consideration, and sent up to me. The first act of this Sage was, to administer to the effects of his predecessor, by disinterring all the cheese and half-pence he had buried in the garden—a work of immense labour and research, to which he devoted all the energies of his mind. When he had achieved this task, he applied himself to the acquisition of stable language, in which he soon became such an adept, that he would perch outside my window and drive imaginary horses with great skill, all day. Perhaps even I never saw him at his best, for his former master sent his duty with him, 'and if I wished the bird to come out very strong, would I be so good as show him a drunken man'—which I never did, having, (unfortunately) none but sober people at hand. But I could hardly have respected him more, whatever the stimulating influences of this sight might have been. He had not the least respect, I am sorry to say, for me in return, or for anybody but the cook; to whom he was attached,—but only, I fear, as a policeman might have been. Once I met him unexpectedly, about half-a-mile off, walking down the middle of the public street, attended by a pretty large crowd, and spontaneously exhibiting the whole of his accomplishments. His gravity under these trying circumstances, I never can forget, nor the extraordinary gallantry with which, refusing to be brought home, he defended himself behind a pump, until overpowered by numbers. It may have been that he was too bright a genius to live long, or it may have been that he took some pernicious substance into his bill, and thence into his maw—which is not improbable, seeing that he new-pointed the greater part of the garden wall by digging out the mortar, broke countless squares of glass by scraping away the putty all round the frames, and tore up and swallowed, in splinters, the greater part of a wooden staircase of six steps and a landing—but after some three years he too was taken ill, and died before the kitchen fire. He kept his eye to the last upon the meat as it roasted, and suddenly turned over on his back with a sepulchral cry of 'Cuckoo!' Since then I have been ravenless."

The fact announced in the last six words we hereby assist in advertising: and we are greatly mistaken if Mr. Dickens will not find ere long by a sufficiently convincing body of proof that the Raven is not extinct in England—and need not be so at least while he lives.

Rambles and Observations in New South Wales, with Sketches of Men and Manners, Notices of the Aborigines, Glimpses of Scenery, and some Hints to Emigrants. By Joseph Phipps Townsend. Chapman & Hall.

THIS is not a book calling for elaborate disquisition,—even if our comments on colonial life, adventure, and administration as they exist in the newest New World had not already been offered from month to month, leaving little to be said by way of materials for Blue-Book wisdom or legislative speculation. As a political question, England's policy with regard to her far-away dependencies must become more and more constantly present to the eyes of every thinking Englishman; and the matter is certain henceforward to be an object of increasing discussion. To this every honest book—be it ever so slight a description of what grows in the soil, or what rides over the same on horseback, or tilth it on its own pair of legs—is an assistance, and (howsoever amusing it be) no diversion. *Mistress Rundell's* wonder as to the taste of cockatoo soup may be "the flapper" which keeps the "land question" alive in the after-dinner memory of her phlegmatic and well-fed helpmate. The flowering shrubs of the plains and gulleys cannot be enumerated without some comparative anatomy of the earth

which nourishes their sap; nor are the humours of farmers, "cornstalks," and stockmen, nor the semi-brutal perversity of the aborigines, and the unpromising physiology of the convict population to be encountered in print again, and yet again,—without the wisdom of discreet preparation and moderate expectation in the emigrant becoming more and more widely and intimately a fireside topic and a question of personal interest with every one of us.

Mr. Townsend ranks among the most amusing of the witnesses who have spoken of New South Wales; and we should imagine him to be trustworthily far above the average, from the total absence of finery in his style or of irritation in his temper. We need do little more than mark a few passages for extract requiring no introduction.

"Mr. Boreas narrated to me, during our ride, the following anecdote. Up the country was a store which had been frequently robbed by bush-rangers. At length the owner hired an old sergeant to take charge of it, who declared, with many ferocious asseverations, that no bush-rangers should rob it whilst he was in possession. That he might be enabled to keep his word, he provided himself with a fearful array of fire-arms, which he arranged in convenient positions about the store; so that, in whatever part of it he might chance to be when the enemy appeared, he might be able to lay his hand on a weapon, and be thus always ready for action. But he placed his chief dependence on a large blunderbuss, which he loaded so heavily, that, like a gun charged with grape and canister, it was calculated to scatter destruction amongst a whole army of assailants. Day after day elapsed, and no enemy appeared. The sergeant began to hug himself on the terror his name and mighty preparations had inspired, and to venture on a few modest wishes that they would come, in order that they might see what they should see. It chanced, one fine day, that a young fellow came to the store, and requested permission to light his pipe at the fire. This the sergeant, who was tolerably amiable when his bristles were stroked the right way, immediately granted, and the young man proceeded towards the fire, but suddenly turned round, and, seizing the sergeant by the throat, put a pistol to his head, saying, 'Now, my old man-of-war, speak a word or move a finger, and your hour is come. Deliver up the keys; right about face, double quick, march!' This was a dreadful situation for the old boaster, and he heartily wished that an earthquake, or something very dreadful, would happen, to save him from being the jest of the neighbourhood. Now it chanced that the keys were in an inner room, the door of which would only partly open, in consequence of a heavy box being behind it, and only one man at a time could enter. The bush-ranger foolishly went in first, instead of driving the old man before him, and thus the latter had an opportunity of whipping to the place where his beloved blunderbuss hung. He quickly seized it, and, trembling with anxiety and impatience, waited the re-appearance of his foe. His destined victim soon presented himself, and the sergeant presented, took aim, and fired; and what an explosion took place! Pots, pans, pannikins, saucepans, utensils, matters, and things (as a word-stringing lawyer would say) came rattling down. The sergeant was stunned for a time. When he came to himself, he saw no signs of the bush-ranger, and addressed himself to look for the divers particles into which he doubted that he was certainly blown. But no signs could he find of human remains; and, after cudgelling his brains in sore perplexity, he found that his pet blunderbuss had played him false. It was so heavily loaded that it had kicked violently, and the whole charge went off through the roof, while the bush-ranger went off through the door, very much frightened, but not at all hurt. My companion also told me, that, one night, after he (Mr. Boreas) had retired to his bed in his hut, he became conscious that some reptile was his bed-fellow. He fancied he felt it moving, and quickly jumped out, in no little alarm. The embers were still alive on the hearth, but he could find no candle, and was obliged to be content with a spill, formed of a piece of paper, which he

twisted up. This he succeeded in lighting, after puffing, on his knees, at the dying embers, and contriving to fill his eyes and mouth with the ashes. He then seized a tomahawk, and, on raising his pillow, discovered a black snake under it. He had but time to make one blow at it, when his spill was burned out, and he was left in darkness. He had no means of getting another light, and waited for the morning in great trepidation, having, for safety, perched himself upon a stool, like a crouching homunculus, with his knees carefully drawn up to his chin. At daylight, he searched for his dangerous bedfellow, but without success; however, after he had lighted his fire, and it began to blaze up, the snake made its appearance, with a view of enjoying the heat, and he had the satisfaction of destroying it. The settler whom I have introduced rented a small spot of land, on which he built a house at the expense of ten pounds; and, with the assistance of his brother, and of labour occasionally hired, cultivated a small farm and a little garden. He had, moreover, an interest in the cattle located at the station we visited together; and, altogether rubbed on very well. When he arrived in the colony, he brought with him, by the advice of his friends, an investment in Morrison's pills; but the speculation did not answer, and the pills are still on sale. His rather boisterous manner, and the tribe of dogs which always attended him, excited the indignation of the housekeeper at Uladulla; and, when her spleen was particularly excited, and vexation stopped her utterance, she invariably began to dust and rub, with great energy, an old brass warming-pan that had accompanied her from Devonshire, and for which she entertained a peculiar regard, as a precious relic of bygone days. Whatever a female emigrant leaves behind her in the old country, she rarely forgets her warming-pan; which, in some manner, is always associated in her mind with domestic comfort and social tea-drinkings."

The following manner of arranging travelling accommodations is "a notion" for "home-keeping folk"—especially when snugly tucked in under their own coverlids in their own castles.—

"The hospitalities of all settlers in the bush (and, on the south coast of Sydney, I should say, 'the bush' commenced at the Shoalhaven) are gladly extended to all comers; who, indeed, receive them, not as a favour, but as a matter of course. If the settler happen to be out, the traveller takes possession; and makes himself as comfortable as he can. I hear that, on one occasion, when Mr. — returned home late, he found a stranger, in a red night-cap, in comfortable possession of his bed. The night-cap nodded, and the wearer said, 'How d'ye do, Mr. I-don't-know-your-name? I found you out, so I turned in. Good night.' The owner of the house thereupon made his bed upon the table."

Here is "a son of the soil."—

"That symmetrical, manly fellow, with broad shoulders and a deep chest, is 'Jimmy Woodbury,' and a great personage in his own tribe; for, though the aborigines recognise no chiefs, such a man as Jimmy acquires much influence among them. He is a good bruiser, and once thrashed three white men who combined to molest him. If you show him your shoulder-of-mutton fist, adorned with large knuckles, saying, 'What do you think of this, Jimmy?' he will immediately reply, 'You see *this*, massa,' and exhibit his skill in fighting; hitting out straight from the shoulder, and leaping from the ground at every blow, thus throwing the whole weight of his body into it. As well might one grapple with a catamountain; and it is to be recollected that, however much he might hurt you, to hurt him, with your fists, is quite out of the question. He allows no suspicious characters to lurk about the camp when he is 'at home,' and has been known to take a stick and give a white interloper a good thrashing. This man was often employed, as a stockman, in taking cattle and horses up the coast, and was a great favourite wherever he went. Before starting, he required a rig-out, as a necessary preliminary, that he might appear a 'cabon swell,' and some 'white money' (silver), that he might be able 'to take his grog like a gentleman'; but I never heard of his becoming intoxicated. If he were boots, he rode with his feet chock-up in the

stirrups; but, if without them, he had the stirrup-iron between the great toe and its neighbour. If it were remarked to him, when attired in his travelling dress, that he was quite the gentleman, he would answer, with an air of great complaisance, 'I believe so, Massa.' He was a great man at corrobories, and was as well satisfied, when daubed from head to foot with white clay, having his hair powdered with the downy feathers of the white cockatoo, and a reed stuck through the cartilage of his nose, as when representing a Sunday buck; and I know that he has walked fifty miles, in one day, in order to join in a dance at night."

The daughters of the soil seem to be at once less fair and less honest than this rough and ready "extract." Few are so fit to deal with a race who, making the best of them, are so disturbing an element in the Settler's chances of settlement, as a certain sturdy Illawarra farmer, "pencilled" by Mr. Townsend as follows:—

"I was accustomed, when passing through Illawarra, to stop at the house of a farmer, who had been set up in the world under the system that once prevailed in the colony. On his arrival in the country, the government had given him land, supplied him with convict labour, with rations, for the support of the convicts for a time, and with seed wheat. He was subsequently called upon to pay the value of the wheat, and of some milch cows which were also furnished him. He married a young person who had been educated in the orphan asylum, and to whom the government gave, as her dowry, a hundred acres of land. When I knew him he had feathered his nest very satisfactorily. He had a good house and extensive outbuildings, which were surrounded by an apple orchard, and by fine orange-trees in full bearing. He had a good deal of very rich land in cultivation, and his maize was most magnificent. His wife—a most respectable person—was then an excellent and diligent mistress; and round his board were a number of stout boys, who were very useful to their father, and also very well behaved: although when I first knew them they used to laugh at me as being a 'new chum.' On fine summer evenings this settler used to sit in his verandah, which overlooked his farm, and, gravely smoking his pipe, discuss what the government formerly did for settlers, to make it worth their while to come into the colony, and what it does now. * * * He appeared inclined to regret the cessation of transportation; and I doubt not that, in his heart, he was sometimes ready to exclaim with Sir John Falstaff, 'O for a fine thief of two-and-twenty or thereabouts! I am heinously unprovided.' It was to such a settler as this that a member of the swell mob was assigned. He made his appearance dressed up to the pink of perfection—to the nines, as the convict slang has it—as when pursuing his original vocation in the lobby of the Opera House. He strutted into the house, filled with an idea of his own importance, and calculating on the overpowering impression he should produce on a New South Wales farmer. The settler glanced at him, and disregarding the volubility with which he made his own introduction, and recounted his own merits, desired a man to bring a pair of sheep-shears. When these were brought, the order was given to 'cut off the tails of that man's coat, for it is impossible that he can work in such a thing as that; give him "a four-pound hoe," and make him earth up the maize; and if he does not do his duty, let me know, and we'll see what the magistrates have to say to him.' So much for *breaking-in* thieves and pickpockets. To return to our Illawarra farmer. He retained a tutor to educate his children, giving him thirty pounds a-year, besides board and lodging. I always felt for those who held this office. Amongst the working colonists—men of all weathers, fit for every toil,—the tutor in a long dressing-gown and yellow slippers, seems quite out of his element. I recollect meeting a *dominie* on horseback in the bush, when I was accompanied by a stockman, and I had some difficulty in compelling the man to hold his tongue until the unfortunate preceptor, who rode in pumps and white stockings, was out of hearing. He then exclaimed, 'that's either a tailor, or a chap in hiding; her can't ride, but her can *clung*!' I found afterwards that the object of his mirth was a tutor in the family of a

man who was once a convict, and even then by no means ashamed of having 'been in trouble.' He used to refer to his former predicament, saying, 'When I was in government they *gared* me hominy, and I *groued* quite portentously!' New South Wales abounds with singular characters, and would present a fine field for the pen of Dickens, and the pencil of Cruikshank; indeed the local papers actually more than once announced 'Boz is coming.' Take that young cornstalk who comes pacing along on a coarse-bred, tramping filly, with a rough coat and a long tail. He is bound for the 'Woollongong Races,' otherwise the Court of Requests, which bears that name by reason of the numbers who hurry to it from all quarters. You observe that he has a very long pair of spurs, fixed in sockets in the heels of his boots. He wears a broad-brimmed cabbage-tree hat (manufactured from the leaves of the palm of that name); a check shirt open at the neck, and presenting a *bold front*; a blue jacket, and a gay waistcoat. His trousers are made, as those of many others, of the ticken generally used for the cases of beds, and are cut so much to the quick that your dread of their bursting keeps you in a state of uncomfortable nervous apprehension. He wears an immense moustache, and Vandyck beard, and a red scarf or comforter is tied round his waist. I sketch strictly from life; and I well recollect the astonishment I felt when I beheld this apparition moving along in solemn state, 'witching the world with noble horsemanship.' Yet, such a phenomenon would be an admirable bushman, would endure hunger and fatigue, and travel (as this person has done) many hundred miles to a distant station, sleeping out every night, and exhibiting great perseverance and foresight; and such a life he would greatly prefer to that of a salaried official in Sydney, upon whom he would look down with no small degree of contempt, as effeminate and helpless."

The above passages will sufficiently justify the character given of the lighter portions of Mr. Townsend's book. It contains also its graver pages; and, as has been said, bears upon it the stamp of trustworthiness. Therefore, we think, it will find not a few readers.

Elements of Electro-Biology; or, the Voltaic Mechanism of Man, &c. By Alfred Smea, F.R.S. Longman & Co.

LIFE with all its mysterious phenomena has ever been the subject of speculation among men. If we examine any of the numerous theories that have been given to the world by the thinkers of their generation in explanation of the principles of vitality as manifested in any form of being, from the conservæ upward to man himself, we shall discover that each represents the prevailing idea of its time; and thus an essentially spiritual philosophy has alternated with a philosophy as essentially material. Although it would be curious and instructive to examine the variations of the Idea of Life which have prevailed among the thinking portion of mankind between the period when Plato spoke and that when Coleridge wrote, we are compelled to confine our attention exclusively to the views which have prevailed among experimental philosophers during the last century.

Phlogiston, Galvanic Electricity, and Chemistry have each in turn been employed to explain Life; and psychological phenomena have been referred to purely physical causes.

As the realities of experimental science advanced over Europe, the conjectures of speculative philosophy gradually lost their hold on the mind; and we find during the slow transition of astrology and alchemy into astronomy and chemistry a wild struggle between the antagonistic metaphysical and material doctrines of the old and the new philosophies. At length phlogiston, the supposed elementary principle of fire, was employed to explain nervous convulsion and muscular contraction; and the physiologists between the time of Stahl and Lavoi-

were con-
tion. of an
nerches of
the phenom
lated from
the philo
rading phil
producing
We find
one hypoth
tion are not
Speculati
(whether
that anim
giston from
in their nu
called the
its other p
repository
the nerves
directed in
act, in the
action wh
them ab
gained gro
of Matte
by the mo
limation—
solidity to
Mr. Al
exponent
Electro-B
of a new
The pu
opposed
animal ch
nomena i
electricit
change in
the mind
by them
mena; a
which so
shown to
chemical
electrical
of Man'
interesti
logical e
pasteboar
substance
been form
deflexion
a fact w
during th
tricity is
chemist
proves t
tion, &c
shows t
due to a
which
althoug
taic me
grand o
chemica
who de
princip
importa
agents
of all th
We l
with gr
man pr
pains-t
look a
favour
part
search
Now, a
thence

were content to employ this ingenious speculation of an ardent mind in explanation of vital action. This theory gave way before the researches of Galvani and Volta; and certainly the phenomena of animal electricity were calculated from their analogy to those of life to lead the philosopher to believe that this world-permeating principle was the essential element in producing the wonderful conditions of vitality. We find Priestley endeavouring to reconcile one hypothesis with the other; and as his words are not a little remarkable we quote from his 'Speculations.' "My conjecture, suggested (whether supported or not) by these facts, is, that animals have a power of converting phlogiston from the state in which they receive it in their nutriment into that state in which it is called the electrical fluid; that the brain, besides its other proper uses, is the great laboratory and repository for this purpose; that by means of the nerves this great principle, thus exalted, is directed into the muscles and forces them to act, in the same manner as they are forced into action when the electric fluid is thrown into them *ab extra*."—These speculations gradually gained ground; and of late years the researches of Matteucci—distinguished as they have been by the most ingenious and refined order of combination—have served to give a still greater solidity to the electrical theory of life.

Mr. Alfred Smee now stands forward as the exponent of these views; and his 'Elements of Electro-Biology' is directed to the foundation of a new science.

The pure chemist and the electrician are now opposed to each other. The former refers to animal chemistry as the source of all voltaic phenomena in animals,—whereas the latter regards electricity as the moving cause of every chemical change in the vital economy. The operations of the mind and all the processes of life are resolved by them into either chemical or electrical phenomena; and that "harp of a thousand strings" which so mysteriously "keeps in tune so long" is shown to be nothing more than a well ordered chemical furnace or an ingeniously constructed electrical machine. "The Voltaic Mechanism of Man" is a subject sufficiently curious and interesting to engage the attention of the physiological experimentalist. That by "discs of pasteboard moistened with blood and muscular substance (flesh) and brain" a voltaic pile has been formed capable of "causing a very powerful deflexion of the needle of the galvanometer," is a fact which proves most incontrovertibly that during the operation of the vital functions electricity is manifested in full activity. "Animal chemistry" no less strongly and convincingly proves that the processes of digestion, respiration, &c. are purely chemical operations,—and shows that animal heat is, to a great extent, due to a process of oxidation similar to that which occurs in ordinary combustion. But, although science has proved that there is a voltaic mechanism in man, and that many of the grand operations of the living being are purely chemical, he rushes hastily to his conclusions who decides that life is due to either of these principles. They must, notwithstanding their importance in creation, be regarded as subsidiary agents to causative powers beyond the reach of all the refinements of our philosophy.

We have read Mr. Alfred Smee's 'Elements' with great care,—and we must give that gentleman praise for much honesty of purpose and pains-taking industry; yet we cannot regard his book as furnishing any convincing evidence in favour of the position which he desires to support. Analogy is a most useful help in our search after truth,—but analogies are not truths. Now, although our author may show the resemblance between certain physiological conditions

and the physical state of the electrically excited plates of an ordinary battery, he cannot show that any one sense results from electrical excitation of any kind. We read in this volume of an "artificial voltaic ear;" which, however sounding its drum may be when beaten by electrical currents, can never become the substitute for that organ which conveys to the mind the whispers of affection or the note of friendship. We are told that "an artificial voltaic nose may very easily be formed to act with certain odours, such as ammonia;"—but we must deny the possibility of producing an organ which shall have the sense of smelling. By the camera obscura of Baptista Porta we imitate the mechanism of the eye—though imperfectly. By the aid of acoustics we may in like manner produce a resemblance to the ear; and Kratzenstein, Willis, Wheatstone, and others have devised instruments capable of mimicking the human voice. But to create a *seeing, hearing, or even talking* automaton we hold to be beyond the power of the most sublime philosopher who has ever dealt with Nature's mysteries, and by his earnestness and truth gathered knowledge for the benefit of the human race.

We admit, as Mr. Smee contends, that every vital action is accompanied by electrical manifestations: but when we find a section headed "Memory a Voltaic Phenomenon," and read that the author refers this peculiar psychological power to a process analogous to that of two iron wires in a solution of argento-cyanide of potassium, the one acquiring a state which we call *positive* relatively to the other,—we are compelled to pause and ask ourselves if the author has duly weighed the absolute materialism to which his reasonings by analogy lead.

"Electro-Biology"—the electrically active state of the animal economy—is, however, a study of the highest importance; and pursued with the requisite caution it must furnish science with valuable truths, and render to the physiologist services that will tend to guide him in the alleviation of the sufferings of diseased humanity.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, an Historical Romance. From the German. By Mary Norman. 3 vols.—Proselytes the Germans are when they sit down to tell "historical romances"—there is no denying the fact:—but, possessed with their subjects they are also. For the thousand and first time—being familiar with a considerably larger number of stories than *Scheherazade* herself knew—we repeat that the purpose atoneth for the prosiness. The one unpardonable vice in fiction is the writer not being in earnest—and in England, alas, overproduction and perpetual reference to the caprices (not to say tastes) of our public hath made this malady something like an epidemic. So far as any distinctness of impression is produced, in nine cases out of ten the *Henry* of Miss A.'s tale might be in love with the *Emma* of Mrs. B.'s picture of fashionable life; while Mr. C.'s *Tyrell* (or villain)—we know more villanous *Tyrells* than we could count on our fingers—might await his punishment from Lord D.'s *Russell* (or exemplary clergyman), in order that the tangled web may be disentangled, and all parties meet at the church door and live happily for ever after. This is a sad *semi-Communist* state of affairs—but one which still does not bewilder us into indifference towards those precious things—a good novel, or a probably-improbable romance. 'Eighteen Hundred and Twelve,' belongs to the latter family. It begins with the incident of a young German assisting a young beauty in a mysterious escape over the Simplon. They are by untoward accident separated,—but can any one believe for ever? The novelist does what novelist can do, by change of scene, change of costume, change of name, change of family (for the manner in which every principal person turns out to be *somebody else* does his ingenuity the highest credit) to harrow us with this sad supposition: but "Hope springs eternal," &c.—

and we are lured on from book to book with a pretty clear assurance that—though *Bianca* be married to a man she hates, and though *Ludwig* was compelled to enlist as a soldier under Napoleon to evade the fatal consequences of his chivalrous aid to a proscribed damsel,—Death will come in to reverse the marriage, and the chances of the Russian campaign will emancipate the soldier. Having made the reader our partaker in comfortable expectation, we must refer him to the romance for its fulfilment or disappointment—as may be. But we cannot take leave of him without pointing out that some of the most striking passages in that terrible lesson to Ambition, Napoleon's Russian campaign, are here strikingly arranged and presented. The entry of the French army into Moscow, the burning of that city, and the winter horrors of the retreat are set before us prosily, as has been said, and yet powerfully. For the above reasons 'Eighteen Hundred and Twelve' may be honestly recommended to the old-fashioned novel reader.

The Marigold Window; or, Pictures of Thought. By the Author of 'Fragments of Italy,' &c.—From the red letters upon the title-page down to the arrangement of the quotation in antique type which follows the "Finis," we have here an unmitigated example of grandiloquent foppery in its most exaggerated form. Mr. White (for the author signs his Dedication) informs us that he has printed his scattered thoughts in aid of "the restoration of that noble Saxon wreck, the Campanile of St. Mary the Virgin, at Dover." We fear that this work will fail to produce a single course of Kentish rag-stone towards the belfry—unless those who purchase the small-ware literature of Ecclesiology prove to be even sillier than we have been used to suppose them. For, alas! the flowers of Fancy thrown together to make up this 'Marigold Window' are not even garden pot-herbs; but poor bits of artificial tawdry—scraps of tinted gauze and taffeta, such as might have been swept out of the milliner's box in the 'Bath Guide,' which was full of "painted lawns and chequered shades." Coxcombry, in short, is here too flagrant and too feeble to warrant any choice in our terms of objection, or any reserve in our reproof.—Mr. White's miscellany begins with a collection of fragments called "Diamond Dust,"—having never a sparkle of the brilliant among them. Let us take an example or two. "I have no patience," cries the sprightly Mr. White, "with people who mourn in paper!"—and again, "What a perpetual novelty is a Fire!" Scintillations these, it must be confessed! Profound truths, also, abound:—e.g. "Circumstance influences demeanour, and in time creates character."—A considerable portion of the volume is devoted to views and reviews of old houses,—many of these being in the Weald of Kent. In illustration of this section also we shall do best to let Mr. White for himself characterize his manner of writing.

"'Tis the very Fortalice of Time! How it stares at you in the shadowy sunlight of a summer's day, —down the pillared vistas of the forests, which at once overshadow and dignify its domicile. It has hollow tiers of loopholes pierced in its disfigured cylinder, as if He of the Hourglass had, by degrees, thrown out Oriels and Baywindows, in the rugged Palace, which year by year he has been laboriously excavating for his own residence. In the meridian skies of Midsummer, this ancient Apparition toses a shining burgonet of feathery foliage in the balmy air,—and in the ghastly zenith of the Moon, his haggard and exaggerated features resemble those of the Gigantic Phantoms which struck the palsied eye of Endor's Sorecress, when she avowed that she saw Gods ascending out of the Earth!

The Tower, yea, the Temple of Time! There the Old Shape sits—the Shadow in the Skeleton—looking forth upon the red and stormy Stars, listening to the lamentations of the Wind, and letting the dank rain drip from that one unlovely loveclock which proverbially embellishes his polished Temple—or ever and anon popping out his bald shining pow, from the orifices of his chamber, to scrutinize that retinue of palatial buildings which have hitherto defied, and still challenge his power."

The above rhapsody refers to a "brave old oak" in Knole Park. There is verse, too, in this miscellany; and from first to last is kept up a perpetual

fire—no, rather a perpetual deluge—of the jargon of mediæval sentimentality, producing an effect which in place of being serious is burlesque,—especially when the emission is but second-hand. The folly thereof might have been passed over in civil silence, save for the extreme pretension with which it is decked out.

The Bible in Palestine. By Mr. and Mrs. Dantrey.—This pair, travelling in Palestine, endeavoured to correct the testimony of tradition in regard to the localities assigned to several biblical events, by means of reference to the names of the places indicated,—which according to them have a prophetic meaning in the Old Testament applicable to the transactions of the New. The result is, a volume containing some tolerable description and much useless speculation.

Principles of the Law of Nations, with Practical Notes and Supplementary Essays on the Law of Blockade and on Contraband of War. By A. Polson.—To which is added *Diplomacy*. By T. H. Horne, B.D.—Thoroughly recast and revised editions of articles that originally appeared in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.'

A Plan for the Equalization of the Poor Rates throughout the United Kingdom by abolishing the Law of Settlement and the Removal of Paupers: also Saving annually Thousands of Pounds to the Rate Payers: Preventing all Parochial Litigation and greatly benefiting the Condition of the Poor. By G. L. Hutchinson.—A second edition, with new tables and other additional matter of a tract, useful as a reference, if not valuable for its suggestions of reform.

Rules for Emigrant Associations of Agriculturists. By Primus.—A useful little tract, containing a good many hints of practical value in organizing a band of emigrants. Even where the "rules" are themselves defective, they suggest the form, and sometimes the nature, of the amended clause. It is deserving of attention from emigrating societies.

Report of the General Committee of the Society for Promoting Colonization, Feb. 1849.—This report gives the history of the association from its commencement to the present time: what it has already achieved, and what it still farther contemplates,—also a list of subscriptions and donations, a draft of the "regulations and conditions of assistance to the working classes desiring to emigrate to the British colonies," and the names of the members of various branch committees to whom application for aid and information may be made.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alison's (A.) History of Europe, new ed. Vol. II. 8vo. 15s. cl.
Allen's (H.) Art and Practice of Etching, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Allen's (Rev. W.) Collectanea Latina, new ed. 2mo. 3s. cl.
Anderson's (W.) Mercantile Correspondence, 4th ed. revised, 12mo. 5s.
Arvins's (Rev. K.) Cyclopædia of Religious Anecdotes, roy. 8vo. 15s.
A Score of Lyrics, &c. 8vo. 6d. cl.
Bailey's (F. J.) Festus, a Poem, 2nd ed. royal 8vo. 5s. cl.
Bate's (Elihu) The Doctrine of Friends, 7th ed. 2s. cl.
Beowulf, Poem from Anglo-Saxon, by A. D. Wackerbarth, A.B. 10s. 6d.
Bohn's Stan. Lib. Vol. XLIV. Schiller's Dramas and Romances, 3s. 6d.
Bohn's Classical Library, Vol. IV. 'Livy,' by Spillan, Vol. I. 12mo. 5s.
Bohn's Scientific Library, Vol. V. Sturtevant's Chess Companion, 3s. cl.
Boydell's J. Treatise on Landed Property, 1s. 6d. cl.
Chalmers's (Dr.) Posthumous Works, Vol. VII. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Chalmers's Books for the People, Horner's 'Memoir,' 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Chalmers's Juv. Lib. Vol. X. Mrs. Hall's 'Granduncle's Pockets,' 1s. cl.
Carr's (T.) History of Greece, 2nd ed. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Coleridge's (S. T.) Notes on Lectures upon Shakespeare, 2 vols. 1s. 12s.
Dallas's (Rev. A.) Guide to the Epistles, Vol. I. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Fleming's Papacy, with Historical Notes, &c. by Rev. J. Colburn, 1s. cl.
Fox's (W.) Plans for Baths and Washhouses, royal folio, 21s. 5d.
Foot's (Rev. J.) Lectures on the Gospel of St. Luke, 4th ed. 3 vols. 15s.
Francis's (G. W.) Art of Modelling Waxen Flowers, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon, by E. Robinson, 3rd ed. 8vo. 11s. 6d. cl.
Hare's (S.) Observations on the Curvature of the Spine, 3rd ed. 6s. cl.
Hickie's (J.) Key to Rutherford & Hutton's Mathematics, 8vo. 7s. cl.
Homer, Greek, by T. J. Brandreth, 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. cl.
Introduction to the Study of the Social Sciences, &c. 2s. half bd.
Index to the Cases under the Assessed Tax Acts, 8vo. 3s. 6d. swd.
Johnson's (Dr. E.) Domestic Practice of Hydropathy, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Kingsley's (C.) Twenty-Five Village Sermons, 12mo. 5s. cl.
Layard's (A. H.) Nineveh and its Remains, 3rd ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 11s. 16s.
Lillywhite's (W.) The Young Cricketer's Guide, 12mo. 1s. 6d. swd.
Mabel Carrington, by Author of 'Blacksmith's Daughter,' 11s. 6d. cl.
Mant's (Bp.) Memoirs, by Archdeacon Berens, 12mo. 4s. cl.
Murphy's (R.) Agricultural Instructor, 12mo. 1s. cl.
Murray's (Gerald) The Reformed Grammar, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Old Man's Rambles, new ed. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Pickle's (W.) The Flax and Tow Spinner's Calculator, 12mo. 2s. cl.
Farmer Lib. Vol. XXVII. Tupper's Tales and Sketches, 12mo. 1s. 6d. s.
Prince Adalbert's (of Prussia) Travels, 2 vols. 8vo. 11s. 4s. cl.
Prize Model Cottages, detailed Working Drawings, 4to. 3s. 6d. bds.
Rieser's (Middle) The Crochet Book, 6th series, oblong, 1s. swd.
Smith Vindicated, by Author of 'People's Dictionary of Bible,' 2d ed. 6d. cl.
Smith (B. W.) On the Pathology & Diagnosis of Neuroma, folio, 3s. 2s.
Schönbeger's (C. H.) The Chain Rule, new ed. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. swd.
Sedgwick's (Miss) Home, 3mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Sheridan's Dictionary, by Jones and Berkin, sq. 3s. 6d. bd.
Sigourney's (Mrs. L. H.) Lays of the Heart, 12mo. 2s. cl.
Taylor's (Rev. W.) Territorial Visitor's Manual, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Tucker (W. J.) On the Law of Contract in England and Scotland, 12s.
Warburton's (Eliot) Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers, 3s. 2s.
Warr's (Rev. G. W.) Canada as it is, 3rd ed. 18mo. 1s. swd.
Waddell's (A.) Digest of Ecclesiastical Law, royal 8vo. 11s. 6d. s.
Winslow's (O.) Grace and Truth, 4s. 6d. cl.
Wilke's (C.) Western America, royal 8vo. 4s. swd.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND THE COLLEGE FOR LADIES.

SOME of our contemporaries, since the publication of our article on the subject of Queen's College and the intended new College for Ladies, have been making statements concerning them which are premature as to the latter and incorrect as to the former. Feeling the importance of doing what we can to prevent misconception from injuring both these institutions, we have made particular inquiries,—and with the following results.—Part of the liberal press states that Queen's College is so connected with the Church of England that pupils who do not belong to the establishment are deterred from entering it. We are assured that it is their own fault if they be so. No inquiries are made, we are told, as to the creed of any pupil,—and no one is required to attend the theological lectures. There is no rule by which a lady of any sect can be excluded from being among the official visitors. In fact, Queen's College is as open, it is affirmed, as the most liberal of our contemporaries could desire it to be.—With respect to the new institution, it is also, as far as we can learn, to be made perfectly open. But our contemporaries are premature in their accounts of its organization; and in the name of that love of knowledge which the press makes its boast, we suggest to them to refrain from inserting rumours about the intentions of its founders which they have not well ascertained to be true. Let them beware how they themselves cause the spirit of religious antagonism to come between these two different and worthy attempts to improve the secular education of females:—which are really both founded on open principles, and the second of which starts, we understand, with the best wishes of the first.

But while anxious to remove all such suggestions injurious to the success of these valuable institutions, it is right that we should point out what seems in their progress to be a departure from the originating principle of the institutions themselves. Queen's College, our readers know, had its root in a previous establishment founded as a Governesses' Benevolent Institution. The object of the later institution was to extend the principle of benefit to the governess by giving her a certificate of qualification whose recognized value might procure her employment. The success of this Institution has been very great; and out of it has arisen, quite naturally, a desire to give to the non-professional female, by means of a similar organization, the benefits of the same sound and excellent education which has been provided for the governess. Hence these Ladies' Colleges: for we understand that more than one is already in contemplation,—and we doubt not the time is coming when the gradual overflow of the earlier institutions will have furnished similar ones in every part of the town. Now, do the promoters of these various,—and intrinsically excellent,—schemes not see that there is a contradiction between them? Do they not see that the Queen's College fits the governess for the business of education,—and the Ladies' Colleges take away her pupils? The development of the very institution which took charge of this long-suffering class as a profession, ends by taking the profession out of their hands. We are prepared, of course, to be answered, that a development of such general value is not to be stayed for the sake of a class;—and we will not venture to dispute that principle: but still we point out the inconsistency, that the institution has in its progress swallowed up its own original purpose.—We write also for a better reason than merely to point out that. We write to suggest the means of reconciliation which reside in these conflicting schemes themselves. The business of education is, of course, by the multiplication of institutions, growing very valuable to the professors—who will pass from one to the other at so much an hour. How is it that in the whole list of lecturers we find not a single one of that sex who are the proposed beneficiaries of the whole scheme? If we are answered, that the governess has first to be made fit for the lectureships which the new institutions will provide by the education which the old one has to give,—and that her appointment is a future part of the plan,—we say in the first place that we cannot admit the answer without qualification. There are many of the branches of education now taught in Queen's College—such as Music, Drawing, Reading, History,

English Literature, the Modern Languages, Geography, &c.—for which teachers might be found among the more helpless sex, in some cases as well qualified as—in others better than—any male professor who could be appointed. But waiving this, we say in the second place, let such appointments be a part of the scheme hereafter. Combine the benefits of Queen's College with the benefits of the Ladies' Colleges by making the certified pupil in the first the preferred lecturer in both. To be true in any degree to the original scheme without at the same time thwarting its growth, no male professor should be appointed to a class in any of these Colleges for which a female is found fit.

THE DEAN OF YORK'S 'NEW SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY.'

Kelston, April 20, 1849.

You have done me the honour of criticizing my little work on geology in the *Athenæum* of the 14th inst. I rely on your known impartiality for the publication of these my remarks upon your criticism.—You detail my hypothesis, and then say,—'Why, this is the geological hypothesis that prevailed from the fourth to the sixteenth century.'—May I ask you to point out any publication in which this hypothesis was heretofore promulgated?

On my assertion that the Trilobites differ but little from each other, and only in their external covering which might arise from the difference of the material from which they secreted their shells, you say,—'This passage proves that the writer is ignorant of three things—first, of the nature of a species.'—What does this mean?—That the Trilobites do differ very materially?—or that a difference of material could not cause a difference in the shells?

Upon my unimportant remark that the Terebratulæ, Peccens, &c., were all much alike.—'This shows,' you say, 'the author's utter want of knowledge of the subject on which he writes.'—How so? Be pleased to point out the great and palpable differences between these creatures, if any such difference exists.

Having established my ignorance upon so many points, you then proceed to ask a startling question: 'Where, we desire to know, did the Dean learn that all the earth was under water during the deposit of the Silurian and old red sandstone rocks?'—This question should be addressed to my opponents, from whom I should be glad to receive an answer. I contend that the old red sandstone was part, and a great part, of the antediluvian earth, on which men lived and trees grew;—but in return for your question I will venture to ask you how you account for sea fish being found within—not upon or beneath—but within the Silurian rocks and within the old red sandstone. 'In Russia,' says Sir R. Murchison (p. 4), 'the old red rocks extend over 150,000 square miles,'—and again (p. 580): 'The Devonian or old red system is the great fossil piscina in which the mass of the earliest fishes has been preserved.'

Your most triumphant question relates to the foot-steps of Cheirotherium found eighteen feet under ground in a stone quarry at Hildburghausen.—'Are we to suppose,' you ask, 'that the Dean of York is entirely ignorant of such phenomena as a sea-shore and a tide?'—Surely not. But you may suppose that the Dean is ignorant of any tide covering a rock with eighteen feet of stone.

On the last paragraph respecting mammoths you offer no comment. I shall, therefore, offer none. But I should feel obliged if you would tell me whether you think, with Sir R. Murchison, that the up-ripping of Siberia en masse to the height of one or two hundred feet would account for the entire destruction of all the mammoths and for the dispersion of their fossil remains to a vast distance,—since a recent traveller speaks of such remains in the extreme north-east of Russia.

I had at first great pleasure in seeing that you had noticed my little work; and though I found from the first sentence that you disapproved of it, yet I flattered myself that you would point out its defects and show where I was mistaken in my facts or in my arguments. I expected from you information and instruction. I have been much disappointed. You have told me nothing new; but have confined yourself to assertions of my want of intelligence—a fact which I knew long before. Passing, then, over

N° 1122
all personal
a discussion
offer explain
Say, at
I suppose
fish, sea
animals, a
same solid
* In
were not
comparative
on the sub
to suggest
of a science
to be learn
repetition
the Dean's
and will
which a m
literature
First, th
Dean's hyp
less exten
we might
is but a
was adopt
a full dev
to Wood
of the E
Calcott's
courses c
the Worl
With m
of Trilobi
of a spec
was no m
and an
ridiculous
studied t
known th
or forms
their typ
they may
brothers,
from a m
we might
and Ass
we say th
but spec
bottom
changed
The I
public dis
tule and
Dean if
has exam
and writ
is a wild
between
the one
cilia.—I
is an ar
with m
branchin
the eth
funds
naphite
tand dif
undergo
passages
we need
In the
ammes
not only
were us
Now, g
the surt
whereas
mammals
ried th
the one
that th
agreem
the follow
water

all personalities, I anxiously ask of you to enter into a discussion of the whole geological question, and to offer explanations of the difficulties to which I have alluded in my publication.

Say, at least, how do you explain the fact—which I suppose you do not deny—that sea fish and river fish, sea plants and land plants, and many land animals, are all found together in the midst of the same solid stone.—I am, &c., W. COCKBURN.

** In noticing the Dean of York's book, we were not writing for the instruction of those—now comparatively few—whom we deemed uninformed on the subject of geology. We were content merely to suggest its incongruity with the facts and principles of a science which is now taught in our schools and to be learnt from our popular literature, without a repetition of the facts and principles themselves. At the Dean's request, however, we insert his letter—and will give more particular answers to questions which a moderate acquaintance with Natural History literature should answer for itself.

First, then, with regard to our assertion that the Dean's hypothesis is that which prevailed to greater or less extent from the fourth century to the sixteenth—we might have said the eighteenth. To prove that it is but a form of the great diluvial hypothesis which was adopted by the early Christian writers, and for a full development of the same, we refer the Dean to Woodward's 'Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth,' Burnett's 'Telluris Theoria Sacra,' Calcott's 'Theory of the Earth,' and Ray's 'Discourses concerning the Dissolution and Changes of the World.'

With regard to the Dean's question on the subject of Trilobites, we inferred his ignorance of the nature of a species from the fact of his supposing that there was no more difference between an *Asaphus caudatus* and an *Asaphus tyrannus* than between two individuals of the human species. Had the Dean studied the development of animals, he would have known that specific characters are founded on organs, or forms of organs, that never depart essentially from their typical form under whatever circumstances they may be placed. If the Dean had known two brothers, one of whom could not be distinguished from a monkey, whilst the other remained a man, we might admit his argument about *Asaphus tyrannus* and *Asaphus caudatus*. In answer to his question, we say that the Trilobites differ not only materially, but specifically; and that no difference in the sea bottom could cause one species of Trilobite to be changed into another.

The Dean asks us to point out the great and palpable differences between such creatures as Terebratulæ and Pecten. We feel inclined still to ask the Dean if he is in jest. Does he mean to say that he has examined rocks with these creatures in them, and written on geology, without knowing that there is a wide, palpable, and very important difference between such several creatures? The inhabitant of the one shell has long fleshy arms furnished with cilia,—hence called *Brachiopoda*: that of the other is an animal breathing by means of gills furnished with membranous plates,—hence called *Lamellibrachiatæ*. We thought it sufficient in reference to the other passages alluded to, where the Dean confounds the generic differences in structure between naupliæ, bivalves, and belemnites with the important differences in the length and colour of the hair undergone by sheep in various climates, to give the passage as conveying in its mere statement all that was necessary for the exposure of its error.

In the passage on the formation of coal the Dean assumes it to be the hypothesis of his opponents that not only the rocks on which the coals were deposited were under water, but every other part of the world. Now, geologists are generally agreed that at the time of the coal deposits there were large masses of the earth above the water in various parts of the world whereon the coal plants might grow,—and be either submerged on the spots where they grew, or be carried therefrom by rivers and floods to the bottom of the sea; and we assumed—we think quite fairly,—that the Dean could not be ignorant of this general agreement.—In answer to the Dean's inquiry respecting the fish in the sandstone, we propose to him the following experiment:—Let him take a bucket of water and half a stone of sand—and stir them well

together. Then take six sprats,—add one to the mixture every ten minutes. At the end of six hours he will find his sprats buried at different distances within the sand,—just as the sea fish are found within the old red sandstone and Silurian rocks.

Then, to the Dean's question about the Cheirotherium. We really thought that the querist might have forgotten that when he sets his foot on the sand of the sea-shore at low tide, in a quiet sea the next tide may cover it up with sand and leave there the impression of a Dean's foot: but we scarcely supposed him ignorant of the fact, that in many places the sea is rapidly filling up—that spots which once allowed a tide of many feet to roll over them have been within the memory of man brought above the surface. That a portion of the earth's surface should be a shore and then covered with eighteen feet of stone is not the work of a single tide, but of changes in the relative position of sea and land,—the possibility of which is every day exemplified on our own coasts.

We must decline to discuss the question about the rising of Siberia and the dispersion of its mammoths. This is a subject more fit for the approaching meeting of the British Association at Birmingham. We may, however, express our conviction that the elevation of a large portion of the earth's surface might produce such a change in its climate and vegetation as to render that animal life impossible which had before been there abundant.

A modification of the experiment before alluded to, substituting sea water for fresh water, introducing sea-weeds with the sprats, and emptying a basin of water into the bucket containing cabbages, horse-tails, cuttings of pine-trees, &c. to represent a great river opening into the sea—would, we think, answer our correspondent's last inquiry respecting the mingling of sea plants and land plants, &c. in the midst of the same solid stone.

The Dean of York must excuse us for not going further into details. The points on which he seeks information are discussed with ability in most of the popular introductions to the study of geology.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WHEN informing our readers lately [*ante*, p. 252] of the movement of the Graduates of the London University for a new charter, we stated that the Senate had determined upon holding a public day for the conferring of degrees and honours as at Oxford and Cambridge. The arrangements are now in a state of forwardness; and the first of these celebrations is to take place on Wednesday the 9th of May next, at nine in the evening. It is not proposed on this occasion to confer the degrees taken during the academical year now closing; but as more appropriate in the first instance—and certainly more interesting—there will be a presentation to the Chancellor of all who have taken degrees and honours in the University since its foundation. The usual details of ceremonial and costume will, as far as appropriate, be observed: and the senators have adopted for themselves in honour of the occasion the costume some time since appointed for the higher degrees in each faculty. We have not heard the names of all who are expected to attend: but a "Public" Day held in private would be an absurdity—and it would be private if confined to those only who are immediately connected with the University. It would be an inconsistency to allow such an occasion to pass over without rekindling that interest in the University which has been almost suffered to go out for want of an object. We hear of men of eminence ambitious of filling the gaps which time has made in the senatorial ranks; and these will of course mingle with the representatives of thirty colleges and of almost every important hospital and medical institution in the kingdom. But besides these, how many are there of high literary and political position who, though not immediately connected with the University, have "served without the camp"? If they have assisted in its foundation, fought for its principle, or even supported it by sending their sons for its honours—their claims should not be excluded—though want of space will doubtless compel selection. We anticipate with great interest the first public ceremony

of the University of London. The senators will feel that they are making a public declaration, after ten years' trial, of their adherence to the principle in which, by accepting their office, they declared their belief—the right of every man to have an education combined with honour, irrespectively of creed: and men of all creeds may see that, after it has so long and with so much violence been declared impossible, the London University has reduced this right to practice.

We last week mentioned a rumour that the Stowe manuscripts were about to be disposed of to a private purchaser. We are now informed that they have been bought by Lord Ashburnham, for the sum of 8,000*l*.

The first *Soirée* under the new Presidency of the Royal Society was given by the Earl of Rosse on Saturday last:—an extensive suite of rooms in Somerset House being thrown open for the occasion. The *soirée* was attended by Prince Albert and about five hundred noblemen and gentlemen. Some interesting models, &c. were on the tables; but that which attracted the greatest attention was a highly-finished working model of Lord Rosse's celebrated sixty-foot reflecting telescope. The model was made under his Lordship's personal superintendence. It is constructed on the scale of half an inch to a foot, and shows in miniature all those beautiful mechanical arrangements so effectually carried into operation in the large instrument.—Some Daguerreotypes on a remarkably large scale were exhibited by Mr. Mayall.

Literature has sustained a loss—greater than many would imagine—in the sudden death of Mr. Thomas Rodd, the second-hand bookseller of Great Newport Street. Mr. T. Rodd was seized quite suddenly with paralysis while transacting business with the officers of the Museum on the morning of Monday last. He was conveyed home,—and died on Monday night. He bore a high character for his honourable and straightforward dealings; and his professional knowledge of books was very extensive,—embracing all branches both of literature and of science, and not confined to mere title-pages. Most of those who have had occasion to make any extensive research have been indebted to Mr. Rodd's activity, and to the power of suggestion which his bibliographical knowledge gave,—and all who have incurred such obligation will now feel his loss. Mr. Rodd was long the trusted agent of the Trustees of the British Museum and of the Bodleian at Oxford;—and he was the means on many occasions of obtaining great rarities for both collections at prices below what private collectors would have given for the same volumes.

The daily papers report the death of Major Shadwell Clerke—long the editor of the *United Service Journal*:—and well known amongst scientific men for the active share which he took in the business of the Geographical and Geological Societies, and in that of the British Association.

We have to announce also the death of Dr. Stephen Endlicher, Professor of Botany at Vienna. He was well known in Europe, both as a botanist and as an accomplished philologist,—and held the situation of Librarian to the Imperial Library at Vienna. One of his earliest contributions to botanical science was his '*Flora Posoniensis*,'—which was published in 1831. The plants were arranged in this '*Flora*' according to a natural system; and throughout the whole of his botanical career Professor Endlicher has paid great attention to the systematic arrangement of the vegetable kingdom. In 1836, he published his great work entitled '*Genera Plantarum, secundum ordines naturale disposita*.' At the time when it was published, it was undoubtedly the most important work on systematic botany since the '*Genera Plantarum*' of Jussieu. In this work, he proposed an arrangement of the vegetable kingdom which has had a considerable influence on more recent systems. He also published several works containing descriptions and drawings of new plants. Those brought from Peru and Mexico by Poeppig were described by Endlicher. In 1837, he commenced the publication of a work containing descriptions and drawings of new species of plants, under the title *Атака Ботаника*. The drawings for this work were from the pencil of the celebrated Ferdinand Bauer; who died at Vienna in 1826,—and who, like his brother Francis in England, left behind him a great number of drawings of plants such as had never

been equalled during their lives and have scarcely been surpassed since. Endlicher published a Flora of Norfolk Island in 1833; consisting of descriptions of plants which were collected by Ferdinand Bauer in 1804 and 1805. In addition to these systematic works, in conjunction with Unger Endlicher published a work on structural and physiological botany. This work is interesting as containing a statement of its author's views of structure upon which his systematic arrangements are founded:—but it was not in this department that Endlicher obtained his reputation as a botanist. It was reported that the death of Endlicher was caused by his own hand:—but this appears to be untrue.

Mr. Hind has announced to the *Times* that Mr. Graham, of Mr. Cooper's Observatory, Markree Castle, Sligo, and M. Goujon, of the Observatory at Paris, have written to him notifying their discovery of two new comets; Mr. Graham's being situated in Bootes, and M. Goujon's in the constellation Crater.

There are legal difficulties, we understand, in the way of the Shakspeare Exhibition announced by us some time back. Several important curiosities without which the Exhibition would be very imperfect, cannot be removed, we are sorry to find, from their present localities without infringing certain regulations almost as severe as the regulations in force at the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson brought during the past week some choice autograph letters to the hammer, and obtained good prices for what they sold. Seventeen original letters from Lord Nelson to Earl Spencer when First Lord of the Admiralty brought 52l. 6s. 6d.,—the letters varying in price from two guineas to five guineas and a half.—The famous letter in which he says "Were I to die to-morrow, want of frigates would be found stamped on my heart," obtained one of the highest prices. A copy of Rosse's 'Mel Heliconium,' small 8vo., 1646, containing some verses written in a contemporary hand and attributed to Milton, was sold to Mr. Sainsbury for 16l. 5s. The verses, it will be seen, are even a degree lower than the lines on Hobson the Carrier.—

On Mel Heliconium written by Mr. Rosse, Chaplain to

His M^{ty}.
Those shapes of old, transfigur'd by ye charms
Of wanton Ovid, wak'd with th' alarms
Of powerful Rosse, gaine nobler forms, and try
The force of a diviner Alchemy.
See the quaint Chymist with ingenious powre
From calceyn'd herbes extracts a glorious flowre;
See bees to fraight their thimble cells produce
Fro' poisonous weedes a sweet and wholesome Juyce.

J. M.

We confess we do not believe that these lines are by Milton; nor could we see anything in the handwriting at all resembling the Trinity College specimens of the poet's autograph,—familiar, no doubt, to many of our readers. The same sale included Theophilus Cibber's receipt for 21l. for permission to use his name on the Lives of the Poets known as 'Cibber's Lives of the Poets.' The receipt is dated 13 Nov. 1732; and Theo (as his friends delighted to call him) undertook in his receipt "to revise, correct, and improve a work now printing in four volumes," and "that his name shall be made use of as the author of the said work, and be inserted accordingly in the title-page thereof, and in any advertisements relative to it." We are thus particular in quoting the precise words of the receipt, as Cibber's part in the 'Lives of the Poets,' which bear his name, has been questioned by Johnson in his 'Life of Hammond' and by Boswell in his 'Life of Johnson.' The receipt itself, which realized eleven shillings, is confirmatory of what Griffiths the bookseller has said in a letter on the subject recently printed in the Life of Cartwright.—Another curious paper was the original receipt for the funeral expenses at Calais of Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton. The cost of the oak coffin in which she was buried and the whole expense of conducting the funeral came to 28l. 10s.:—so that she was at least decently interred, which some have hitherto suspected not to have been the case. The receipt, with a few other trifles in the same lot, sold for 2l. 8s.

We are informed that the library and botanical works of the late Dr. Gardner will be offered at a valuation to the Government, to form part of the establishment of Peradenia. He has left behind him, we are told, a work ready for press, entitled 'An Introduction to the Study of Botany, especially

calculated for use in India.' Dr. Gardner's botanical collections made in Ceylon are, we have authority for saying, very extensive and valuable.

We understand that the East India Company have directed that the collections of plants which have been sent to the India House from different parts of the East within the last few years shall be distributed, under the superintendence of Dr. Royle, to different scientific bodies and individuals distinguished for their eminence as botanists. As the armies and missions of our Eastern Empire have been frequently accompanied by naturalists, at least during the Governor-Generalship of the Earl of Auckland, these collections are numerous and varied:—as those of the late Dr. Griffith, from Assam and the neighbouring provinces as well as from Afghanistan,—those of Dr. Falconer from the Himalaya, Cashmere, and Tibet; with smaller collections from the Tensasserim coast made by the late Dr. Helfer,—an Abyssinian collection made by the Expedition under the late Sir A. Harris,—and one from the coast of China, made by Dr. Cantor.

The people of Birmingham are displaying great activity and zeal in the preliminary arrangements necessary for the fit reception of the British Association this year in their town. Already upwards of 1,100l. has been subscribed towards the local fund; and a building has been determined on to form a very large temporary Exhibition hall,—within which it is hoped will be gathered a more complete collection of the products of British industry than has ever yet been accumulated at any previous meeting.

A known correspondent, writing from Paris, says:—"I have just been favoured with a private view of a most remarkable collection of historic documents connected with the first Revolution in France and the men who were in turns its heroes and its victims: a brief notice of which,—especially as, in order to facilitate certain family settlements among the heirs of the collector, the whole is about to be brought into the market,—cannot fail to interest some of your readers. The collection is the property of the Saint-Albans, heirs of a famous leader in the times of the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety,—whose identity will be understood by the historical reader, though for the sake of the living I refrain from writing his name. It consists of a unique and almost complete series of busts, portraits, autographs, pamphlets, and other documents. The busts, in bronze, marble, and plaster of Paris, comprise many of the most remarkable men of the time, Royalist and Republican; and the portrait gallery is yet richer in historical illustrations. There are portraits of Louis the Sixteenth, Mirabeau, Robespierre, St. Just, M. and Madame Roland, Danton, Marat, Charlotte Corday, and many others, famous and infamous now and evermore. Most of the illustrations to M. de Lamartine's 'Histoire des Girondins,' I should tell you, were copied from the originals in this gallery; and a more than poetic licence has been taken with them so as to make the engravings harmonize better with the often exaggerated romance of the literal descriptions. This is particularly noticeable in the rendering of the faces of Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday; that of the latter the engraver has very considerably idealized,—so as to correspond with the sentiment written about her by the poet. There, however, the portrait is—so to speak for itself. The library includes a rare collection of pamphlets, songs, placards, &c., of the old revolution: also a MS. life of Danton, written by the deceased collector, and said to contain much curious matter little known. There is also a collection of autographs and letters of great interest. Two of these are very remarkable. One of them is the identical paper which Robespierre was signing when he was shot. It was the sight of this document that enabled Lamartine to refute the old calumny of the Tribune's having attempted self-murder rather than go to trial. The paper leaves no doubt. There are the letters Ro . . . , and then a splash of blood. I was offered this historic document for 200 guineas. The other document is a bulletin of Bonaparte, written, shortly after his marriage with Josephine, from the army in Italy, and addressed to *Mon cher Barras*. The despatch is in the handwriting of the secretary; but underneath it, in the cramped and hurried hand of the General himself, we read:—'I am in despair. Josephine does not come. Some

lover keeps her in Paris. My courses upon all women—they are all alike. N. Bonaparte.' This upon an army bulletin! What a feeling of reality that circumstance gives to the *Je suis au désespoir*!—The inheritors of this remarkable collection are anxious to sell it in one lot, so as to keep it together."

Closing of the present Exhibition.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.

The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five, and will CLOSE on SATURDAY, May 12.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine A.M. until Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THIS SOCIETY is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, PALL MALL, on MONDAY, April 30th.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, FIFTY-THREE, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, Hyde-park Corner, daily, from Nine until Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—New Exhibition, representing the VALLEY OF ROSENLAU, Bernese Oberland, with the effects of a Storm in the Alps; and the INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE, at FLORENCE, with the decorations of Light and Shade, from Noonday to Midnight.—The Grand Machine Organ, by Gray and Davison, will perform in both Pictures. Open from Ten till Six.

ROYAL MISSISSIPPI PAINTING.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANCARD'S Great Picture having returned from Windsor Castle, where it was exhibited by command to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, having received Royal Approbation, is now open as usual at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening at Half-past Seven. Doors open half an hour before commencing.—Admission, Lower Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Collection of MODELS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS has been greatly increased by additions deposited by the Royal Agricultural Society and other scientific parties. The use of these Models, as well as all others in the Institution, is explained from day to day. LECTURES, by Dr. Bachmoffer, on the VENTILATION of MINES, &c. by means of a JET of STEAM, daily, at Two o'clock, and on alternate Evenings. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, daily, at Half-past Three, and on alternate Evenings. THE MICROSCOPE. THE DISSOLVING VIEWS include Scenes in VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, from Original Drawings taken on the spot by Simpson, Prout, East, and NEW CHROMATROPE. DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c. &c. The Music is under the direction of Dr. Walling.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

SOCIETIES

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 19.—H. Hamlin, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. W. H. Jones was elected.—The most remarkable of the exhibitions were a gold necklace discovered in Etruria,—and some drawings of the Roman antiquities recently dug up near Colchester, on the estate of Mr. Taylor. The drawings were made by Mr. Penrice, and gave a distinct and accurate notion of the originals, being of the same dimensions. There were about a dozen; and they were the more satisfactory, inasmuch as they showed precisely the situations in, and the accompaniments with, which the originals were found. The drawings were accompanied by an explanatory letter by Mr. C. R. Smith, giving all the necessary information.—The reading of the evening was confined to the conclusion of Mr. Bruce's historical paper 'On the Gowry Conspiracy,' which contains much new information on that remarkable event.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 20.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., V.P., Treasurer in the chair.—Mr. Hunt 'On some New Phenomena of Light and Actinism.' The chemical change produced in chloride of silver when exposed to the action of the sun's rays, by which powerful chemical affinity is broken up, chlorine liberated and silver in a state of fine division left, was selected as an exemplification of the actinic force, which was the subject of consideration. This chemical change takes place in white light, and hence all those photographic phenomena which have created so much interest have been referred to luminous power. If, however, we examine the conditions of light as analyzed by the prism,—presenting, not seven coloured bands as stated by Sir Isaac Newton but nine as proved by recent experiments,—it is found that these coloured bands possess opposite properties.

in all women
This upon a
city that cir
r.—The
are anxious to
er."

ALL
orks of British
will close at
12. Secretary.
H. H. H. H. H.
ENTY-FIFTH
W OPEN from
N. Secretary.

COLOURS.
TION WILL
on MODERN.
P. Secretary.
ER COLOURS
of this Society
ALL MACLEOD
Administration, &c.

Y, Secretary.
FOR PRO-
DERN ART is
sally, from him

TH, Hon. Sec.
tion, represent-
hand, with the
GRATION of the
with all the
light, and the
light will perform

IAN HALL—
Windsor Castle
cious history
sily, and Ladies
of Appreciation,
ry Morning at
hours open half
Seats, &c. (at

the Collection of
has been mostly
cultural Society
sels, as well as
to day. LECT-
ON OF NINETEEN
clock, and at
daily, at Hall
ASTOR. The
DIEMNESS
not by Skins
and DIVING
of Dr. Walla-
tologue, &c.

H. Hallam,
H. Jones
of the exhibi-
in Etruria
antiquities
the estate of
de by Mr.
notion of the
There were
satisfactory
situations in
the originals
panied by
h, giving all
ing of the
on of Mr.
Conspiracy;
on that re-

R. Hamil-
chair.—Mr.
Light and
ced in exhibi-
tion of the
real affinity
silver in a
as an ex-
ch was the
cal change
those photo-
at so much
power. If
of light as
seven cor-
on but nine
found that
properties.

For instance, the chloride of silver will not darken in the mean luminous ray of the spectrum, nor will it darken either at that end which gives the greatest calorific effect, or at the end which is embraced by the lavender ray, usually regarded as representing the most chemically active part; consequently we find three points in the spectrum which will not produce any change in chloride of silver. Where we have the most light, and at two extremities where the light ceases to affect the human eye, and also laterally bands are exhibited which show the same physical conditions, and thus it would appear that the circle of light is not the agent producing this peculiar alteration. Regarding, as appears natural, the ordinary prismatic spectrum as the representation actually of two spectra consisting of but three colours—red, blue and yellow, which is shown by the re-appearance of red light in the blue and of yellow light in the lavender ray, which blue light appears again at the least refrangible end in the extreme red or crimson ray, we have an explanation of the result above mentioned, and the want of chemical action is shown to arise from the operation indeed of the most luminous bands. By absorbent media, as coloured glasses and fluids, these results were more fully explained. The most remarkable results have, however, been lately obtained by the use of coloured media; and it has been shown that every luminous ray, independent of colour, may be made to protect chloride of silver from that chemical change which is induced by the direct action of diffused daylight,—the portion upon which those rays fall being actually preserved as a white space, every other part being blackened. It was contended that no hypothesis of interference would explain this result, which more decidedly proved than had hitherto been done the wide difference between the phenomena of light and actinism. The fact that luminous effect—phosphorescence—was produced by the blue rays of the spectrum appears to oppose this view; but when we find that almost any variety of glass prevents this phenomenon, and that in like manner electricity was interrupted, it appears more rational to refer phosphorescent phenomena to some peculiar electric excitation. The action of the solar rays on the development of vegetable life was then explained, and the following conclusions suggested as the explanation of experimental results frequently repeated:—1. Germination, which will take place in the dark, is quickened by the actinic force, and retarded and often stopped by the luminous power.—2. Lignification. The decomposition of carbonic acid by the plant is due to some excitement of luminous power and is stopped by the actinic force.—3. Formation of Chlorophyll. Due entirely to the luminous rays.—4. Flowering and Fruiting. Dependent upon the action of the thermic or parathermic rays of the spectrum, as distinguished from both the luminous and actinic forces.—5. Motion of Plants. Bending to the blue light and receding from the red, proving the excitement of actinic force.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Res. British Architects, 8.
- Zoological, 1.—Anniversary.
- Ins. Linnean, 8.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Mr. J. T. Harrison, 'Observations on the Obstructions to Navigation in Tidal Rivers.'
- Royal Institution, 9.—Annual.
- Horticultural, 1.—Anniversary.
- Ins. Geological, half-past 8.
- Ins. Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal, half-past 8.
- Zoological, 6.—General Business.
- Ins. Archaeological Institute, 4.
- Royal Institution, half-past 8.—Dr. Mantell 'On the Geology of the Isle of Wight.'
- Ins. Botanical, 8.
- Horticultural.—Meeting at Chiswick.

PINE ARTS

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
Any Exhibitions are the abounding incidents of the time; and we rise from the examination of one gallery only to answer to the summons of another. That the merit of the pictures can bear any proportion to the quantity will hardly be expected when the time and thought necessary to the due completion of any one is taken into account. The few works produced by our leading men in any one year attest this.—Into the several collections of the scores hundreds of immature productions find

annually their way, and represent fairly neither the talents of the individual artist nor the general powers of the English school.

Though 400 specimens have found place on the walls of the Exhibition now in question, there is a smaller amount of leading drawings than usual. In landscape this is more particularly the case:—owing partly to the secession of some valuable hands, and partly to the circumstance of others not having put forth their full strength.

The principal drawing here—in size as in subject—is by Mr. Henry Warren—*Joseph's Coat brought to Jacob* (276). This is a work of high pretension and great feeling. Mr. Warren has a long-established name as an illustrator of Scripture history who avails himself of the aids which modern travel and research have brought to light. In his present picture there is a more sparing use of these than usual, and with advantage in a subject where pathos was to be the dominant feature. The point of time chosen is that in which the brothers, bringing the blood-stained garment, ask the old man whether it be his "son's coat or no." "He knew it, and said it is my son's coat." The painter has so studiously avoided all extraneous circumstance that might interfere with the singleness of his theme as even to limit the number of the persons bringing to their aged father the simulated evidence of his favourite's death. The composition is, in consequence, less rich than it might have been in forms and in the varieties of action and character:—obviously subjected to a severer intention than mere picturesque arrangement. In the disposition of the principal figure Mr. Warren has imitated that well-known selection of point of time which Quintilian relates of the picture of Timanthes exhibiting the anguish of Agamemnon. The severity of the form and the isolation of the situation, with the peculiar colour and granite fragment on which he is seated and the association of background, give perhaps a character somewhat too statuesque. This observation, however, regards manner merely,—for the feeling is deep and the emotion sustained even in the minutest detail of a hand or of a foot. Mr. Warren, in a word, has chosen a lofty and touching theme,—and made the materials of his art subserve with great judgment to its realization.

To say that Mr. Haghe has largely added to his laurels on the present occasion is no more than is due to the two pictures which he here exhibits. These, as opposite in their several kinds as in their treatment, prove at once the imaginative and the descriptive faculties of the artist. In the *Vespers in the Church of St. Anne, Bruges* (102), a picturesque interior, rich in ecclesiastic decoration, animated by the presence of human forms in varied actions of devotion,—the whole is vivified by the striking effect of a partial light. No blackness or unnecessary depth has been resorted to at the expense of sober truth: as much of the force which the drawing has is owing to the subtlety of gradation and opposition of colour and tone as to the strong contrasts of its light and dark. In *The Veteran's Story* (262)—which presents an aged cavalier surrounded by family and friends, who, seated round the chimney, listen with attention to the recital of deeds of prowess done at Worcester or at Edge Hill.—Mr. Haghe shows much dramatic power. The story is told with precision, and the effect which the narration makes on the several auditors is well expressed. In the details of form Mr. Haghe has shown himself at home; and his hand has lost none of its delicacy or power,—whether dealing with the sinewy time of age or the youthful plumpness of maidenhood. In colours his management has been most judicious. The refined passages fall just where they are suited to the characters,—and the force and power are given in precisely the right points. The value of opposition of tints or contrast of strong colour is ably shown—subjected to an arrangement of chiar-oscuro which gives to the whole the look of probability. In detailing the varieties of human physiognomy Mr. Haghe has shown himself as skilful as he is in giving speciality to the style of a capital in Gothic architecture, or that dexterous and expressive touch which as a draughtsman in lithography has earned him so much celebrity.

With the recollection fresh in us of Mr. Vacher's views of Venice contributed last year, we confess to a disappointment that he has now chosen different mani-

festations. His style, bold and vigorous, is well exercised on drawings where the architectural contours, which he expresses with much care, form leading elements. His residence in the South, however, has been productive of a series of studies in which his combinations of colour are frequently so gorgeous as to raise suspicion of their truth. In his subjects this season Mr. Vacher has, accordingly, abandoned architectural combination for the natural beauty of the broad bay, the towering mountain, the wide-spreading campagna, or the winding road. Of these landscape combinations there is none more picturesque or more full of incident than *An Italian Pass* (26). Though but a small drawing, there is material enough in it to engage attention; and they who are conversant with such scenes will testify that the painter has been as active in observation as he has been resolute in performance. The most successful of Mr. Vacher's efforts are, however, his three views in Sicily of *Taormina*—a place replete with classic association. The view of it as seen from under the walls (9) well merits attention; but in the two panoramic treatments (182 and 192) we get a yet better idea of the place. The scenes which have found glowing description in the pen of Gally Knight, in his 'Normans in Sicily,' have been treated in a congenial spirit by the painter. Greek monuments of Art, natural stratifications, and volcanic formation furnish the elements of what has been well termed "one of the finest views in the world." Without wishing to be hypercritical where there is so much to admire,—we ask, is there not some want of agreement between the sky and its image as reflected in the water? *The Calabrian Mountains* (400) is in its sober morning effect a good contrast to *The Claudian Aqueduct in the Campagna*, with its brilliant sunset. *Palermo, Monte Pellegrini, &c. from Santa Maria de Gesù* (301), is a striking picture under more ordinary conditions. Of this artist's architectural subjects, *The Piazza of St. Peter's during the Benediction* (221) is that view of the edifice which at first sight is proverbially disappointing to the traveller. It is from the roof of the Panfilii Doria Palace,—where the mass is seen in profile and the eye is sufficiently removed to take in the whole—that a fitting idea is formed of that cupola, the crowning effort of Michael Angelo's architectural skill. In front we have too much of Bernini,—of a florid and debased period of the classic, in lieu of its purity and consequence. The picturesqueness of palatial decoration, in which Mr. Vacher is more at home, is given in the *Venetian Portico* (340). The *deserted Church of Santa Maria de Nocera, near La Cava* (346) and *The Convent of Sant' Archangelo*, at the same place (359) are among the artist's successful studies in the Neapolitan territory.

No one among our students gives evidence of more untiring enthusiasm and industry than Mr. Edward Corbould. His works are to be encountered at almost every Exhibition,—and everywhere supply proofs of talent. His *Murderers of Thomas Chase, of Amersham, drawing up the Letter to the Clergy* (160) is conceived in a spirit of force and severity well befitting the time and the event. The materials of which it is composed are arranged with due reference to what in another art is termed "a striking situation." There are boldness in the forms and vigour in the colour. In the latter quality, the object of the artist has been to compete with a material which in ancient days water-colour was held incapable of approaching. It may be a question whether, in certain respects, he has not in this drawing somewhat exceeded the expression of relative gradation which, while it would have taken nothing from the general power, would have allowed the eye to rest on certain forms as "points" or "emphatic" expressions of detail. But the picture is one in its technical management of much address,—and a remarkable instance of advance in the employment of means which in the days of a Heame and a Paul Sandby went little further than an Indian ink-tinting and a wash. In truth of imitation Mr. Corbould has here gone beyond himself:—armour and other accessories have all been given with an attention that is almost illusive.

The name of Mrs. Mary Margetts is now identified with excellence in the imitation of the class of objective truth known under the denomination of still life: and her claim is nowhere better substantiated than in *Quinces, Pomegranates and Grapes*

(228). The brilliancy and truth of colour of the several objects, the variety of surfaces, and the luscious look of many, have here their due expression; and this is effected with a readiness of touch that speaks not of over labour.—*Flowers and Fruit* (89), *Grapes and Pomegranates* (375), and a *Bacchante Cup*, by Cellini, (277), have all excellence of different degrees.

A picture of one of the rooms in the palace of Fontainebleau of the time of Francis the First—called, from the introduction of certain figures, *The Return from Matins* (35)—is from the pencil of Mr. John Chase, and an improvement on his former efforts. It has good sense of effect and knowledge of the art of making architectural matters into a picture. The painter, who has shown talent also in three other productions, will do well to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the constructive particulars of such objects. It is this which has given so decided a prominence to the labours of many of his predecessors, who, dealing with the mediæval mansion, have noted with a facility and perfection that are almost confined to our own school the perspective appearance of its forms. The same artist has a capital and verdant view of the *Terrace from the Lower Garden, Haddon* (58). Another good specimen is *The Moat House, at Ightham, Kent* (307).

Mr. E. Wehnert's flight into the realms celestial will, it is to be apprehended, little satisfy those who have acknowledged the merits of his 'Prisoner of Gisors,' his 'Jean Goujon,' or his 'Munillo';—all of which have given him the reputation of dramatic power. *Peace* (185), intended for an angelic abstraction, is a figure of this earth. With all its skill in artistic management (for the painter is always certain on that point) it scarcely illustrates the lines which it is intended to embody.

Of all the landscapes here, there are few that in truth, simple conduct, and modesty surpass the handiwork of Mr. Davidson. His scenes, principally selected from a very humble class of nature, are placed vividly before the eye, without pretension and without manner. The painter has been in earnest. No one of his many drawings better shows his sincerity than *A Straw Yard* (68); the details in which, while they are executed with strict attention, sacrifice none of the generalized look of Nature. A very excellent study of trees is that in *Bolton Park, Yorkshire* (103);—as is also *Priory Park, Surrey* (205). Excellent in effect is No. 255, without any title; and a row of *Favourite Elms* (270) is a capital exhibition of the artist's management of foliage,—inartificial and free in its execution. Many others by the same hand, of equal excellence but less important in subject, will confirm the painter's reputation.

Mr. Kearney's aim is ambitious in his picture of *Alessandro de' Medici in the Studio of Benvenuto Cellini* (304). Full of figures and details as it is, and showing a sense of the requirements of a picture, he can hardly be said to have read with correctness the character of the Florentine whose impetuosity was exceeded only by his arrogance,—and whose imagination, beyond the several arts in which he excelled, found exercise in tales of wonder such as that prince of mendacity, Munchausen, has scarcely surpassed. The associations which the incident excites are of a time when Art was one of the leading elements in the place where the scene is laid,—and where a high pitch of refinement was its consequence; but that spirit of refinement is wanting in the picture before us. While the fiery temperament of the great modeller is absent, the lords and ladies who throng the studio are not of an order to whom could be ascribed the sensibility or power of appreciation ever intimately blended in the character of a race of princely merchants the patrons of all that was great in letters or in art. Mr. Kearney has several other and excellent studies of figures and interiors,—especially his *Canterbury Pilgrims* (117). One of the most striking landscapes in the gallery is a *View of Rouen* (191) by Mr. T. L. Rowbotham, jun. The picture is a kind of bird's-eye view of the situation; and gives presage that we shall have frequent meetings with its artist,—whose name is not familiar to us. He has here shown a power of expressing space, with a feeling for the niceties of form and a perception of perspective truth. There are but two drawings by Miss Egerton,—and these small. Their subjects, though of slight importance, convey no idea of diminution of talent.

The single figure from *Auld Robin Gray* is another instance of the pathetic sentiment with which her drawings are often imbued. There is in the tone as well as in the form and the expression that melancholy which the lines suggest.

Mr. Absolon's principal subject is a harvesting scene, entitled *Plenty* (55). It presents all the ordinary accompaniments of the time and place, and is full of passages of beauty in form and in expression. But its truth is not enhanced by a degree of redness and heat which,—originating, probably, in the desire to produce the look of the season,—has a tendency to be monotonous. Of the many able single figures by him, an Ariadne-like *Girl* (159), a recumbent beggar-boy who sues for *A Liar*, and two studies of *Italian Pipers* (194 and 252) are the best.

Portsmouth—Spithead from the Spit Buoy (77) is one of Mr. Robins's large sea-pieces, done with his accustomed power. It calls for little other observation than to notice a disposition to opacity in sky and distance which is unusual with the painter. Mr. Weigall, besides his usual themes, ventures sometimes on the delineations of the human form divine: and this year, in a piece called *Philandering* (290), has painted his various groups with improved taste and more than usual finish. The large drawing of *Amiens* (125), by Mr. T. S. Boys, conveys rather the air of the painting-room than the bright and luminous character of day-light. There is, however, no lack of skill in the execution. Of the several Interiors and Studies from Nature by Mr. Collingwood, there is none which will better satisfy than *The Tombs of the Cockayne and Boothby in Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire* (167). The look which the dank and unwholesome air has induced on the time-worn stone has been put down,—as well as the details in all their intricacies of perspective combination. *The Porch* (342) is a larger and more important work.

Mr. J. Skinner Prout while in Tasmania has stocked his folio with many transcripts of its scenery. In the *Valley of Ferns, Hobart Town* (200), the lowly plant of our hedges and banks is seen emulating in scale the stately tree. The other vegetation is equally gigantic. Mr. W. Wyld's *Scene near the Gate of Algiers* (305) must not be overlooked. The blue is too deep, perhaps, in the zenith of the sky,—yet we are not prepared to contest its truth.—The drawing is one of much excellence. The inland and the coast peasants, with befitting accompaniments, have found delineators in Messrs. Lee and Mole. The latter has *Musset Gatherers* (14)—a *College near Bettus y Coed* (71)—a *Welsh Mill* (72)—*Spearing Salmon in North Wales* (144)—two good circular pictures, *Evening* (245), a gleaner reposing, and *Morning* (256), a fisher girl on the coast—a child sheltering herself under a sheaf of corn (317) called *A Passing Shower*—and several of minor import. Mr. Lee has a large piece *The Washing Place, Coast of France* (39)—a *French Fish Girl* (112)—*The Young Mother* (283), spinning and watching her child—a very sweet group of little girls, *Elizabethet Fefine* (360)—and, *After Confession, The Mind at Rest* (106).

Of the several bits of Venetian Scenery by Mr. J. H. D'Egville the best are *Chioggia* (111), *Venice* (136), and *San Christoforo* (225). Mrs. Harrison's *Jug of Flowers* (21) and *Primroses* (28) are excellent for truth:—as are *At Clovelly, North Devon* (46), by Mr. W. N. Hardwick—*Bridgenorth, Shropshire* (59), by Miss Fanny Steers—*The Edge of the Moors, Estwaite* (74), by Mr. H. C. Pidgeon, who has several very careful studies—*Deer Stalker descending a Mountain Track* (75), by Mr. G. Campion—and *Windsor Forest, the Castle in the Distance* (95), by Mr. W. Bennett. *Salisbury, looking towards the Poultry Market* (137), by Mr. T. S. Boys, is a good combination of picturesque old building. Nor must we overlook Mr. T. L. Rowbotham's capital *Fall of the Machno*, and *Pandy Mill, North Wales* (145)—Mr. D. H. McKean's *Nook on the Thames* (148)—Mr. W. Bennett's *View from Clifton Downs at Sunset* (165)—*Julia*, by Mr. F. Roehard (175)—or Mr. Angelo Hayes's *Charge of the Third Light Dragoons at the Battle of Moodkee* (183). The last is a spirited combination in subject which the modern military costumes and details render always unfavourable for the true purposes of Art.

By Mr. Henry P. Riviere we have to note a

Pilgrimage to Rome (186)—by Mr. H. Mapleton, a singular subject, *The Express Train—Twilight* (223) and *Moonlight* (244),—and by Mr. T. S. Robins, *Whiting Catchers in the Southampton Waters* (296). Mr. G. B. Campion's large drawing of the *Windings of the Wyke* (248) is less true than many of his smaller ones. Mr. H. C. Pidgeon's *Evening near Estwaite* (267) is good:—as is also Mr. T. L. Rowbotham's *Fale of Newlands* (291), *Ludlow, Shropshire* (298), by Miss Fanny Steers, is broad in effect:—*Exotics* (327), by Miss Fanny Harris, is brilliant in colour. So is No. 390, Mr. Alfred Taylor's principal and best drawing *Piedmontese* (214).—We conclude by regretting that Miss Setchell has only a little *Portrait* (392). It has, however, a great deal of character.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The investigation into the management of the Schools of Design has commenced, and been prosecuted during the week by the Commons Select Committee. They sat on Monday and yesterday; when Mr. Stafford Northcote, the legal assistant of the Board of Trade and virtual manager of the School of Design at present, was examined. In his present position, he represents the Board of Trade to the Schools and the Schools to the Board of Trade. We hear that his evidence went to show that, besides this, as a sub-committee man he was conductor of the provincial schools, manager of finance and of instruction. The Manchester School was admitted to be the most important school in the country,—and to have been the greatest failure. The general system of instruction was allowed to be doubtful, and to fall short,—the state of finances to be unpromising,—the accounts never to have been audited since 1837! Sir Robert Peel was present,—and evidently observant. We believe it was he who elicited the fact about Manchester.

A few good things in Art were the other day sold at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Charles Fox the engraver. One of the earliest impressions of 'The Highland Drovers,' by Watt, after Edwin Landseer, with Mr. Sheepshanks's private mark of a "Lamb" engraved upon it to denote its rarity and importance, sold for 16*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Fox's water-colour portrait of Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd,—for which the shepherd sat to Mr. Fox during his London visit—brought 2*l.* 11*s.* This is the best likeness of Hogg. Some capital drawings of hands, by Wilkie, for 'The Reading of the Will,' sold for 10*l.*—and some slight but effective sketches for 'The Blind Fiddler' and 'The Rabbit on the Wall,' attributed to Mr. Burnet, but actually by Wilkie himself, were sold to Mr. W. D. Kennedy, the artist, for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Denning's water-colour portrait of Mr. Burnet, so admirably engraved by Mr. Fox, sold for 5*l.* 10*s.* A 'River Scene,' a small picture in oil colours by the late James Burnet, rich and sunny in its colour, and more like Cuyt than even Mr. Sidney Cooper, brought 10*l.* 10*s.* A 'Cottage Exterior,' by Mr. Webster, R.A., with some boys eagerly intent on the uplifting of a cover which conceals a roost pig on its way home from the baker's, though small and slight, brought 36*l.*

Many of our readers will have been to see, in common with ourselves, the beautiful Papier Maché Dressing Case—a commission from the Queen of Spain to Messrs. Jennens & Bettridge. It has been made to order—the directions including compactness and silver fittings,—and is altogether an elegant affair. It is something like a reliquary object, and as compact as we remember to have seen any article of the kind.—Some examples of gem enamelling, exhibited on the same occasion, and for which Messrs. Jennens & Bettridge possess a patent, are novelties in Art-manufacture to be turned to good account should the custom revive of setting miniatures and enamels in fancy filagree frames.

Notwithstanding that the outward appearance of Bridgewater House would seem to indicate that the edifice is approaching to completion, such is far from being the case. In the interior more has lately been done in the way of demolition than in that of edification: it being now intended to alter the original plan very materially, in consequence—we have heard—of certain stringent remarks that had appeared in print, and found fault with the plan as being too commonplace and not well studied as to architectural effect or effects. If this rumour be

true, it pr above att his doing extra cost ourselves o plan (see a remarked, credibly in be presume down inter for the pu which the c Lord Bro and troub against the or individ Art which to displace and in Flo quis of Lau no man at master of t tably." In their Lorda national Tr my Lord we should respect; I genus are Englishman that we w London th that if the matchless the mainte submit the That Lor—suggests works of a more settl very wort Lordship's sake of th late years bility of th die refus Brougham the remind Charles E. sin of the signs who that some ments of C been much ment, but that of Ro said it wa might th gleamish close to in speculator puts his ti could not far; but would sin founded. As we h of right; Art-mira become The p is to ope of the T are to b inclusive PHILIP in respect at the H April Sol a minor, "Borran Violin, M violator. "Conduct 12. 10*s.*; T Regiments MUSICI as at 12 D. Delfre, a Mendelssoh No. 3, a n to be ad in visito 10*s.*; 6, Well

Maplestone, n—Twilight
S. Roken, aters (236), the Windings
any of his evening wear
Mr. T. L. Ludlow,
is broad in y Harris, in
ed Taylor's (214).—We
ill has only a great deal

Lord Brougham, who fishes in all sorts of waters, and troubles them all,—has entered his caveat against the purchase by his countrymen, corporate or individual, of any of the great masterpieces of Art which the exigencies of Revolution are threatening to displace from their time-honoured sites in Rome and in Florence;—and he has obtained from the Marquis of Lansdowne an expression of his opinion that no man amongst us would "dare to make himself master of property acquired so ignobly and so unjustifiably." Now, without entering into a discussion of their Lordships' theory of property as regards these national treasures, we will just say that if the veto of my Lord Brougham could hinder their dispersion we should be inclined to treat it with considerable respect; but if these great monuments of human genius are to be scattered, we would as soon have an Englishman get hold of them as another. We confess that we would rather see the Belvedere Apollo in London than in New York; and we have a notion that if the Americans once get possession of that matchless monument they will be very tenacious in the maintenance of their title. Jonathan will scarcely submit the point of law for Lord Brougham's opinion. That Lord Brougham should carry out his own idea suggested as a hint to others,—of buying up these works of art, for the purpose of restoring them in more settled times to their recent owners, would be a very worthy comment on his preaching; but his Lordship's sparse voices are uttered mainly for the sake of their own echoes,—and his theories have of late years been far too various to admit of the possibility of their practical demonstration. Lord Redesdale refused to read law or history with Lord Brougham's present spectacles.

He reminded their Lordships that when the pictures of Charles I. were sold by the Long Parliament on the disruption of the Monarchy, they were bought even by those sovereigns who would not recognize the Commonwealth;—and that some of them were even to this day the noblest ornaments of Continental galleries. He was afraid that we had been much too easy in our admission of *de facto* Governments, but if ever there was a government *de facto* it was that of Rome at present,—and it would not cease to be so until it was put down by some alien intervention. Though to gentlemen was likely to purchase these works of art, yet they might depend upon it that speculators would not be so squeamish; and if any man, who had 10,000*l.* lying idle, chose to invest it in the purchase of a picture from such a speculator, he believed that it would be impossible to dispute his title. It had been said that republican governments could not give a good title because it was founded in murder; but he believed that if they looked into history they would find that every revolutionary government was so founded.

As we have said, we will not discuss the question of right;—but, as we have also said, if the Italian Art-miracles must be sold, we are quite willing to become the purchasers.

The public Exhibition of the works of living artists is to open in Paris on the 15th of June at the Palace of the Tuileries; and works intended for exhibition are to be sent in from the 1st to the 15th of May inclusive.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public were respectfully informed the FOURTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, April 28th. Programme.—Sinfonia, letter r. Haydn; Concerto in a minor, Piano-forte, Mrs. Anderson, Mendelssohn; Overture, *Ernste*, Weber; Sinfonia, No. 8, Beethoven; Concertino, Violin, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mayseder; Overture, Faust, Lindemann. Vocal Performers, Mlle. De Treffe and Miss Roseau. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, 1*l.*; Double Tickets, 2*l.*; Triple Tickets, 3*l.* to be had of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—TUESDAY, May 29, at Halfpast Three, o'clock.—*ERSTE* will perform the following Programme.—Sinfonia, letter r. Haydn; Concerto in a minor, Piano-forte, Mrs. Anderson, Mendelssohn; Overture, *Ernste*, Weber; Sinfonia, No. 8, Beethoven; Concertino, Violin, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mayseder; Overture, Faust, Lindemann. Vocal Performers, Mlle. De Treffe and Miss Roseau. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, 1*l.*; Double Tickets, 2*l.*; Triple Tickets, 3*l.* to be had of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street.

HERR STRAUSS (of Vienna) with the assistance of his celebrated band, will give his SECOND Grand Morning Performance at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, April 29, to commence at Two o'clock precisely. Admission, 3*l.*; Reserved Seats, 5*l.*; to be had with programmes at his publishers, Messrs. K. Cocks & Co., 6, New Burlington-street, of all Music-sellers, and at the Rooms.

MADemoiselle SPEYER respectfully announces that she will give a MATINEE MUSICALE, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on FRIDAY, May 18. To commence at Two o'clock. Mlle. Speyer will be assisted by the Misses Williams, Herr Ernst, and Signor Piatti; and she will perform Mendelssohn's First Trio, with Herr Ernst and Signor Piatti; Scherzo and Finale from Beethoven's Sonata in E flat major; Fantasia in C minor by J. Sebastian Bach; Beethoven's grand Sonata in a minor (dedicated to Kreutzer), with Herr Ernst; Fantasia, and Lieders ohne Worte, by Mendelssohn; Capriccio Brillante ("The Trout"), by F. Heller. Conductor, Mr. Benedet.—Reserved Seats, 15*l.*; Tickets, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of all the principal Music-sellers.

DRAMATIC READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE.—MUSIC HALL, STORE STREET.—Mr. HENRY NICHOLLS of the Theatres Royal, Manchester and Newcastle, has the honour to announce that in consequence of the success which has attended his READINGS OF THE PLAYS OF SHAKSPEARE, (in which Ideal Personifications of the Principal Characters are attempted), they are being REPEATED.—Monday Evening next, April 30th, MACBETH; Tuesday, May 7th, MERCHANT OF VENICE.—Admission, 1*l.*; Reserved Seats, 3*l.*; Private Boxes, 10*l.* and 15*l.*—Commence at Eight.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—This has been a busy week. A few lines must suffice to record the repetition of 'Elijah,' by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Monday and yesterday evenings, with Mr. Sims Reeves as principal tenor and that rapidly-improving Lady, Miss A. Williams, for *soprano*. The crowded state of Exeter Hall whenever this Oratorio is performed is a welcome evidence that the renown of Mendelssohn's master-piece is but beginning.—We observe that 'Elijah' is advertised as forthwith to be given by Mr. Surman's Sacred Harmonic Society,—with an entirely new cast.—Miss Lucombe taking the part of principal *soprano*.—The Wednesday Concert for this week was for Mr. Willy's benefit, with the best programme of the season. Our objection to the aimlessness of these great miscellaneous entertainments remains in full force,—though the decision of the public is not with us. At the next and last concert of the series, Herr Pischek is announced as about to sing.

On Wednesday morning was held M. Muhlenfeld's *Matinée* of chamber-music. We were very glad to hear Mayseder's Second Piano-forte Trio, performed by the concert giver, M. Sinton, and Herr Lidet; having, as our readers may recollect (*ante*, p. 282), a kindness for the chamber-music of Mayseder not warranted by classicity. But the grand ideas, the graceful melodies and the piquant forms of this very Trio are sufficient to justify the kindness with all who dare think for themselves. Mlle. Nau sang with a pure voice and great executive brilliancy. Her shake is something like perfection; not so her *bocca Italiana*. She would therefore be wise to confine herself to French music.—The last of Mr. Lucas's Musical Evenings was on Wednesday last,—at which Mr. Osborne was to perform the piano-forte part of Beethoven's Trio, No. 2, Op. 70.—a composition which seems to be "running" this year; since, let the world of chamber-music be ever so sober, not to say severe, it has still its "lunes" and "fashions," like other dynasties.—The second *Matinée* of Miss Ellen and Mr. John Day was given on Thursday. The first part of its excellent programme was closed with M. Rousselot's clever *Septuor*.

So much for grand and classical compositions;—on Monday evening Herr Strauss commenced his series of Concerts. Grave critics cannot have very much to say concerning the best dance-music,—but Strauss gives us the very best; unless it be that something of first love goes to our preference. Lanner produced perhaps lovelier—Labitzky has possibly livelier—melodies. A certain grandeur and dash are to be found in the *polkas* and *pas redoublés* of Gungl, which befit his pompously-sounding name; but Strauss possesses the most genius, we think, and the most completeness as a composer. And should the world be republicanized out of its allegiance to the Waltz in favour of some wilder measure,—or, supposing it possible that reaction should lead our children back to Minuets, with their ineffably solemn and excoimbal-grace,—the waltzes of Strauss deserve to live as compositions of a special quality, admirably and quaintly fitted to their purpose, and sufficiently individual to bear consideration and to excite admiration when discovered therefrom. Herr Strauss is also an excellent and spirited conductor of other men's music; producing an admirable—we should say, a surprising—effect, the numerical strength of his band considered.

—Thus, we think that "himself and party" should and will be heard with favour,—thick as is the crowd of conflicting musicians who are at present jostling each other in London.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Since all the town (which includes "oldest inhabitants" and "distinguished strangers"—the dwellers in Bloomsbury and in Belgravia—the great folks of Tyburnia and those belonging to the "common-er places" of Clapham and Kennington)—is pretty sure to see and to hear this entertainment, it would be superfluous in the *Athenæum* to begin at the beginning thereof, with Major Johnson, and to end with Mr. Bolsover and his *ophicleide*—or to attempt to count up the comicalities, by which the thoroughly original and highly-gifted entertainer holds his public fast, from "the grace before the banquet" till the moment when 'God save the Queen' is pompously performed by way of valediction. We have, further, too often recorded our opinion of Mr. John Parry to be called upon for yet one more elaborate recommendation of that which requires no recommending. Enough, then, to repeat that his mirth is quaint, strange, and always delicately gentlemanly. His music exhibits a vein of that genius and knowledge, be the whimsicality ever so excessive, in which skilled musicians delight. So much form, fitness, and propriety pervade it, that we are often disposed to regret its maker as a lost (we must not say either a "mute" or an "inglorious") composer. Mr. John Parry's piano-forte playing and accompaniment too are of the best quality. May we never grow too old to enjoy merriment so little mechanical as his, and music so immeasurably superior to all the similar comical displays within our experience! This new entertainment can hardly fail to prove a "handful of California" to its proprietor.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Much that was rumoured on behalf of Mlle. Parodi previous to her arrival here was pleasantly calculated to quicken expectation. The pupil of Pasta, the inheritor of her traditions, could not fail to be an object of the liveliest interest to all those whose faith is so firm and whose memories are so grateful as ours. But here is yet another illustration of the vanity of human wishes! It is true that on witnessing the eagerly expected Lady's performance in 'Norma' we were strangely reminded of the

Queen from her throne departed—not dicerowned; but we yet were more strangely impressed by an anecdote belonging,—not to the kingdom of Opera, but to the province of *bric-à-brac*. Every China-fancier has heard of the plate sent to Nankin by way of pattern for a service of porcelain. The plate was, by mishap, cracked. The service came back,—form, texture, tint, all exactly imitated,—but alas! on every article the crack of the pattern was repeated with no less fidelity. To apply the story.—Mlle. Parodi's voice bears a resemblance to Madame Pasta's, so curious as almost to amount to family likeness. When fully brought out, it is rich in its upper tones, husky in its lower ones, in its middle portion lacking sonority—extensive in compass, but unwilling; yet capable of as much execution as tragic opera requires. But the blemish is reproduced with disheartening certainty. We have never heard so young a voice so steadily flat as Mlle. Parodi's. Whereas Madame Pasta's intonation was false only at the commencement of an evening, until of later days Time chose to assert his dominion over her genius, Mlle. Parodi seems incapable of singing in tune.—Her acting is no less curious. Viewed in one point of view it is utterly destructive of every hope of original talent. With the exception of certain gesticulations more new than effective (witness the irritable jerk of Norma's arms, accompanying her denunciation of Polliane in the first act), every attitude, every burst is a close imitation of Madame Pasta,—while betwixt attitude and burst Mlle. Parodi subsides into that utter inexpressiveness which marks the copyist of particular effects, but precludes the idea of heritage. Had the Opera-Queen's mantle really fallen on her pupil, we think that, however imperfect or flagrant might be the execution, we must have traced in Mlle. Parodi's performance a general feeling for the stage,—which in Norma we do not. Herein lies our great disappointment,—and not in the imita-

tions referred to; since they may merely argue an immoderate devotion to the noblest of models. But while the extravagant praise of which Mdle. Parodi has been the victim makes plain-speaking a duty, we will not relinquish our hope of finding real art and individual feeling in the lady till we have seen her fail in some character where she must rely exclusively on her own resources. This opportunity of really judging Mdle. Parodi will be afforded to us when she appears in 'La Favorita.' The opera will be strongly cast—comprising Signori Gardoni and Bartolini, Coletti and Lablache.

We last week adverted to the "new shuffling of the cards" caused by the failure of the Opera Concerts, and the consequent handing over of the classical music by Spontini, Weber, and Beethoven to the limbo where lie also poor Mendelssohn's 'Tempest' and Meyerbeer's 'Camp de Silésie.' Mdle. Jenny Lind's "retirement into stage life" took place on Thursday; the opera chosen being 'La Sonnambula'—in which Signor Calzolari played the part of *Elcino*. Of him we must speak in a future number. It is now solemnly asserted and promised that this "retirement" is to be merely for five performances. But, following the "rule of contrary" by which Mdle. Jenny Lind seems resolved that all protestations concerning her professional career shall be judged, we imagine that the five nights may be extended to fifteen, or five-and-twenty, or—who knows?—fifty. The device answers. Our public seems grateful and enchanted in proportion as it is capriciously treated; and hence, with the majority, Mdle. Lind's unparalleled supremacy as a singer. But to "private judgment" it must be obvious that there is more of management than of either Art or Nature in all these "resolves and re-resolves"—as Dr. Young hath it. We await the next cut and deal, and to see how another odd trick is to be made, with considerable diversion and curiosity.

'Electra' is a new ballet for Mdles. Carlotta Grisi and Marie Taglioni. The charming *danses* (to ourselves most charming of all who are at present dancing on the stage) is here a *Peiad*. There are some bewitching scenic effects; including in the last scene a display of electrical light which rivals that of the rising sun in the third act of 'Le Prophète.'

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—We have not a new word to say touching 'Linda,' 'Lucia,' 'Semiramide,' or 'Il Barbiere,'—but something concerning the new singers who have appeared in those operas. All have been well received; all have been represented by our contemporaries as completely successful. But critics who judge second performances are naturally colder and less flattering than those who, ranging themselves on the side of the newly-arrived artist, double every grace and overlook every defect in the glow and cordiality which belong to a first appearance. We are in the former category. Let us begin with the Irish lady. Till Miss Catharine Hayes shall be heard in other parts than 'Linda' and 'Lucia' we have little to add to the account from Milan [*Ath. No. 1042*] of her appearance in the former character. Either her voice is at present fatigued (the fatigue telling especially in the lower tones), or she has not as yet got the range of Covent Garden; and we think that she is given to needless over-deliberation and over-emphasis in music, which, though not frivolous, is essentially light. The sound vocal study and lady-like demeanour promised by our correspondent are performed by Miss Hayes to a demi-semiquaver. Her permanent success in London depends on her power to take part in operas of combination: since the day of "stars" is over, save for bodies shining with "electrical light,"—and this she does not. We ought to add, however, that Miss Hayes may probably give greater pleasure in any other work than in 'Linda.' This opera has never been as popular with us as it deserves; while any new representative of the part in England has to work against recollections of Madame Persiani's exquisite performance.—The *Pierotto* who appeared with Miss Hayes, Mdle. de Meric, is a young lady of excellent promise. The first few notes sung by her behind the scenes were decisive as to her voice; which is that rich and rare possession—a true, even, sweet and sufficient *contralto*, recalling the voice of Mrs. Shaw when that was in its prime. With all her extreme youth and unacquaintance with the stage, there is nothing

unfinished nor *gauche* to be complained of in Mdle. de Meric. She appears to have right ideas of style;—and with study and experience she can hardly fail to become a precious acquisition to any theatre.

Unlike Mdle. de Meric, Mdle. Angri is no novice,—but an experienced artist, with a European reputation and in the prime of her powers. Those powers are very great; and, further, of that peculiar quality which arrests as much as it engages the hearer. Her organ is a strong, solid, extensive *contralto* of at least two octaves in compass, retaining the true *contralto* quality to its uppermost height;—and in this preferable to those voices which are eked out by a *falsest*. Nor is its evenness disturbed by those *double bass* tones, on which it has become too much the fashion for ladies having "low notes" to alight by way of concluding the phrase with effect. The peculiar *timbre* of Mdle. Angri's voice is not easy to characterize. It is impressive without heaviness; it is expressive without lushness; it is distinct without clearness (as we apply the word in the case of a *soprano*) and as such it is singularly available in concerted music. In short, to describe by comparison, whereas Mdle. Albani's first phrases charmed—Mdle. Angri's arrested us, tore past the verb. We thought her too deliberate in her recitative; but that is the modern Italian fashion, and may perhaps be amended here: while, that such deliberation is not a mask for want of cultivation was to be felt at once when the executive passages of *Aracee*'s part were entered on. These were given with admirable roundness and finish;—add to this, with a certain originality distinct from eccentricity, which to our ears is very relishing. As an actress Mdle. Angri is fully and earnestly in her part. She is the most manly *Aracee* we have seen, without coarseness or redundant gesticulation. A power and purpose animate her bearing—and a seriousness befitting tragic drama in harmonious concord with her individual and striking voice,—which dispose us to expect intelligence, expression and spirit in whatever she may undertake.—On Tuesday evening Mdle. Angri gave proof of her versatility by appearing as *Rosina*, to Signor Ronconi's *Figaro* in 'Il Barbiere,'—and thereby enlarged the sphere of her success. Such volubility and brilliancy of execution from a voice like hers does not live in the memory of opera-goers. She seems to court acceleration of tempo: she revels in such scale-passages as we have been used to hear only from the *gossier* of Madame Dorus-Gras. As a piece of acting, Mdle. Angri's *Rosina* is full of fire and vivacity—perhaps too full of experience. *Figaro* has nothing to teach her:—*Almaceia* is met more than half-way by her saucy apprehensiveness. Her heart is fully bent on emancipation,—and against *Dottor Bartolo*, as much as towards her lover. This, we doubt not, may be very true and very *Sevillian*—but opera-goers like to be treated to a little of the victim, in place of the clever damsel "whom Beaumarchais drew." However, be the "moral attributes" of Mdle. Angri's *Rosina* appraised at a high or at a low figure, certain it is that her performance of the comic no less than of the serious character establishes her as one of the most individual and dramatic *cantatrici* who have visited England; and excites a rather uncomfortable—because totally unpropitious—curiosity regarding the direction whither she will next "wing her flight." The Royal Italian Opera is fortunate in having thus immediately replaced one of its most popular *artistes* by another of the same special quality, who may possibly become even a more lasting favourite than her predecessor.—Long as our notice is, ere we close it we should mention that Madame Grisi is in marvellously bright and clear voice this year; and that after hearing this and that and the other singer, we return to her with a satisfaction which partakes of surprise. The orchestra and chorus at the Royal Italian Opera are a matter of greater pride and pleasure to us than ever, when heard by us, as they are just now, in close comparison with those of the *Grand Opéra* of Paris.

MARYLEBONE.—On Monday the tragedy of 'Romeo and Juliet' was revived; Miss Fanny Vining enacting *Romeo* and Mrs. Mowatt *Juliet*. Mr. Davenport performed *Mercutio*. In the first act a cotillion was introduced, set to slow and solemn music, in which Mrs. Mowatt deputed herself with singular elegance. This lady's Juliet gives more of the simplicity of girlhood than any previous present-

ment that we recollect. It was on that account very pleasing in the balcony scene. In that with the Nurse (Mrs. Johnstone), as also in the celebrated chamber scene, Mrs. Mowatt was generally effective. She was sometimes highly picturesque in her attitudes. Miss Vining looked somewhat too juvenile in *Romeo*, and wanted *physique* to embody the part in its masculine attributes; but she so judiciously reserved her energies for the stronger scenes that where we expected her most to fail she best succeeded. We allude to the conflict with *Tyball* and the subsequent interview with the *Friar*. Mr. Davenport's *Mercutio* is the best thing we have seen him do. The play has been well placed on the stage,—some new pictorial effects being introduced. We may mention in particular one at the end of the second act,—the scene opening into an inner chapel wherein the *Friar* performs the marriage ceremony, while the curtain falls. The house was well attended.

NEW STRAND.—A new farce, written by Mr. J. M. Morton, and called 'John Dobbs, or a Day at Everything,' was produced here on Monday, with success. The hero's unfortunate name being a bar to his would-be courtship of a squire's daughter, he contrives to introduce himself under the name of *Crichton*—exhibiting as many talents as his "admirable" prototype. His course of wooing is opposed by *Peter Paternoster* (Mr. Compton) a foolish suitor—who, however, stands no chance with his accomplished rival. The dialogue is smart; and Mr. Leigh Murray as *John Dobbs* acquitted himself triumphantly.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—In addition to the French and two Italian Operas open just now, a German company is about to commence operations on Monday week at Drury Lane. This, we believe, is the speculation of Herr Roeder, director of the German Opera of Amsterdam.—The members of his corps are Madame Palm-Spatzer from Stuttgart, Madame Marlow from Darmstadt, and Mdle. Richter Vom Isenau from Amsterdam.—MM. Reer, Beck, Fornes, and Pischke. A series of twelve performances in London is announced, after which the company will visit our principal provincial towns.—In addition to the stock repertory, which has undergone wondrously small enrichment since poor Weber's death, we are promised the novelties of German opera; but Kreutzer's 'Nachtlager' and Lortzing's 'Czaar und Zimmermann' and Lindpaintner's 'Lichtenstein'—are the only works specified in this category.—Such a list is all but equivalent to a confession of the death of operatic invention in Germany. Meanwhile, the old classical works are welcome,—and will attract if executed in first-rate classical German style.

A version of Carafa's 'Prison d'Edimbourg,'—called 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian'—has been produced at the Princess's Theatre, with Mdle. Nau as the *Madge Wildfire*. Supposing all the passion and humour and frenzy and pathos to be tossed out of this character as entirely as it is in the power of librettist to accomplish—the very shadow left is more than Mdle. Nau can fill. She is a correct and delicate singer of brilliant music; but never had—and now hardly will acquire—dramatic versatility or intensity. The opera has been interpolated by Mr. E. Loder; to whom—as a very clever man—we wish a better occupation than this making of patch-work to suit the bad taste of an aimless management.—M. Octave has appeared at the St. James's Theatre in 'Fra Diavolo,' with limited success. He is at best but a second-class French tenor: a description of artist by no means lacking merit,—but less interesting than many a worse Italian singer.—Hérol's *piquant* 'Pré aux Clercs' is announced as in preparation for next week.

Our contemporaries record the recent death of Mr. Purkis, the organist; best known as having for many years been the exhibitor of the Apolloniicon.—A renowned Parisian organist, M. Séjan (whose instrument, if we mistake not, was the enormous and *criarde* machine in the Church of St. Sulpice) is, also, just dead.

Some confusion having been caused by the identity of names—we announce, as requested, that Signor Ferrari, our resident professor of singing, and the member of an Italian company now in America,

mentioned by us a few weeks ago, are distinct persons,—and that the former has not the slightest idea of migrating or removing from London.

We have still to offer a musical note or two made in Paris while we were waiting for 'Le Prophète.' The *Seventh Concert of the Conservatoire* was very interesting; for on that occasion M. Berlioz was sanctioned as a celebrity (so our dear self-important neighbours consider it) by having for the first time some of his music performed at the model concert of France. The pieces given were selected from his 'Faust,' the execution of the Sylph Chorus and Dance and of the *Marche Hongroise* (*Ath. Nos. 1059, 1060*) was admirable; the wonderful precision of the stringed instruments and also their unity of school here telling to the utmost. Then, the chorus-singing of the *Conservatoire* pupils made us think with shame of the coarse howling suffered at our own Royal Academy,—so firm did it seem, so delicate, so refined, in comparison.

Another feature of the Concert was a selection from Spontini's 'La Vestale,' incoherently made, and without pause or division betwixt the *moreaux*. For the mistaken taste of this, the fine execution of the admirable *finale* to the second act in some degree atoned. The *solo* of Julia was well but somewhat lazily sung by Mdle. Dobré,—and the denunciation of the Priest powerfully thundered out by M. Depressio. He possesses that excellent gift, a deep bass voice,—and seems, happily, not tormented with the fashionable desire to *bariton-ize* himself, the end of which is such sickliness and monotony among artists and such difficulty to managers and other theatrical persons. The Symphony was Beethoven's in A; which was performed with incomparable nicety and brilliancy. More than these, however, is demanded by German music; and our old prejudice (of the French so please to consider it) on the subject remains unshaken.—Ere we leave the world of Paris players and bass singers word of personal experience, and not hearsay, is due to the credit of M. Battaille; who is an acquisition made by the *Opéra Comique* since our last visit,—and whose singing and acting in 'Le Val d'Andorre' are as ripe and as little like a beginner's work as can possibly be. The resources of the French in the matter of stage-singers are enough to make all English folks when in a monopolizing and uncharitable humour very low-spirited. But as a composition, 'Le Val d'Andorre' (see ante, p. 147) is, we venture to say, the advance upon 'Les Mousquetaires' which its panyerists have pronounced it. Charming the instrumentation is, and capably is the work performed; but as to "the substantial," acquaintance with the opera *en scène* has given us no cause to change our judgment of the ideas recorded some weeks ago.

A new play is we see at length advertised at Sadler's Wells. We began to fancy that the long season at this theatre was to close without any attempt being made to advance the progress of original dramatic production. As it is, the production should have been at an earlier date. Now, the piece may do good to the house—but the house can scarcely do good to the piece.

We have already expressed a hope that the Olympic Theatre may not be rebuilt on a spot of such limited capabilities, in the way both of area and approach, as that which it recently occupied in Wyth Street. A correspondent reminds us of another, which has already been proposed more than once as the site of a theatre—and which, as there seems to be now no bidders for it, is perhaps to be had on tolerably moderate terms. We allude to the vacant space on the east side of Leicester Square. There are reasons of both public and private inducement for the adoption of this site. Considerably to the westward of most of the other theatres, it would have some advantage over them in that respect. It is desirable, too, that the gap in Leicester Square should be filled up,—if only because that would in all probability lead to something further being done; and at present the inclosure or garden of the Square, as our readers know, in a most forlorn and beggarly condition.

There seems enough and to spare of motion and excitement in the musical and dramatic world of America. A Signor Bottesini, who is described as an amazing *contrabasso*, has just taken leave of "the States" for Europe.—Madame and M. Laborde, too, are about to return thence.—Mr. Balfe's 'Enchan-

ment' has been produced, with entire success, at New York.—Drama, too, seems alive.—and "kicking" in the person of Mr. Forrest, who spends much labour in writing rabid letters abusive of Mr. Macready to the newspapers. These, we imagine, help rather than harm the person they are intended to injure.

—The American papers contain much information in regard to Mr. Macready; to whom a public dinner has been given in the "Verandah," at New Orleans. In return, Mr. Macready made a democratic speech, highly complimentary to his American auditors. The toasts were expressive of reciprocity of sentiment. Both the occasion and the oration were highly complimentary to Mr. Macready; and they make a pleasant set-off to the illiberal and tedious Forrest squabble.—The Shakspearian Readings of Mrs. Butler have been most profitably popular in "the States,"—and our readers shall have a morsel of American panegyric thereupon. Says a journal:—

"She has not only given a large portion of the community, whose education has been shockingly neglected, a glimmering apprehension of the beauties and mysteries of Shakspeare and the female voice, but she has withdrawn from their retirement great numbers of that interesting class who patronize genteel religion, and eschew the vain and carnal delights of the giddy fashionable world. In both respects, this pretty and gifted woman has rendered essential service to the English drama and the Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian fashions of New York." (!)

Assuredly, there is a racism in American newspaper praise which no stranger can counterfeit.

The Transatlantic journals inform also us of the death (24th of March) of Miss Rose Telbin, aged twenty-two. Popular at our own Haymarket some few years ago, and since 1847 at the Broadway and Park Theatres in the United States,—her loss is dwelt on with much emphasis.—The same oracles inform us, we know not how truly, that Mr. Webster of the Haymarket, London, is likely to become the re-builder and manager of the Park Theatre in New York. An authorized agent has negotiated for the property; and it is added, "rumour intimates that Mr. Charles Kean will be interested in the proposed speculation."

MISCELLANEA

The Telegraph and the Snow Storm.—The newspapers have contained accounts, communicated by Mr. Walker, the superintendent of Telegraphs on the South-Eastern Railway, of the destruction by the snow storm of Thursday the 19th instant of Telegraph Poles in certain districts of that railway. As the facts stand hitherto alone in the history of Telegraphs,—and, as the peculiar conditions may not soon recur,—he requests us to give publicity to the following more extended particulars.

Tunbridge, April 24.

The day dawned most dimly; dull, heavy rain, with wind from the northern regions of the horizon, prevailed during the morning; the rain ceased there for a short time before noon; but was soon succeeded by mingled snow, sleet and rain, with increasing wind, which continued with more or less violence until near 3 A.M. on Friday. At daylight the whole country round was buried in snow several inches deep; lower down the line, at Ashford, Hythe and Canterbury, for instance, the snow was deeper and the appearance more wintry. During the day, and at least till 8 P.M., although the snow fell in great abundance it did not adhere to the telegraph wires; the thermometer at this period being about 32°, or freezing point; but as night came on a remarkable change occurred,—the snow commenced adhering to the wires as it fell, until it accumulated to the thickness of a man's arm, forming tolerably regular cylinders, in one continuous length from pole to pole; and, what was remarkable, the wires occupied very much a central position to these cylinders. The thermometer was now below 32°. From an examination I made early on Friday, I estimated that each yard of wire sustained now to the amount of ten or twelve pounds; this would give between two and three thousand pounds for each pole, and in some cases double this. The first effect was to depress the wires; and it was a magnificent sight to behold the four festoons of congealed snow, 55 yards in length, and descending within arm's reach from heights of 12 feet and upwards. Here and there a wire gave way beneath the pressure, but this was an exception to the general rule; for, in most cases where the poles remained firm the wires recovered their original position or nearly so. The wire is No. 8 iron-wire galvanized. Between 9 P.M. of Thursday and 3 A.M. of Friday the work of destruction began. One or two poles near Tunbridge were disturbed; a few between Headcorn and Fluckley; many between Fluckley and Ashford were broken and others overthrown; and in the eight miles between Ashford and Hythe (the worst place) thirty-six poles, or more than one eighth, are broken, and many more are down; from Hythe to Folkestone a few are broken and others down. No material damage was done elsewhere; and, in all the above cases, the course of the wire was nearly at right angles to the direction of the wind. The violence of the storm was most felt on the embankments; but some few poles in sheltered places were carried away. The poles are

five or six inches square, and were broken generally near to the ground, occasionally half way up. In soft places the ground gave way and so preserved the poles. The storm was most felt between Ashford and Hythe, nearer Hythe.

Mr. Weales, of Sandwich, has kindly furnished me with the following observations:—"6 P.M. Barom. 29.39; Therm. 34; Wind moderate, N.E.—9 P.M. Barom. 29.47; Therm. 31; Wind increasing; sleet in abundance.—Midnight, Barom. 28.20; Therm. 30; Wind in heavy gusts; sleet and rain squalls.—Friday, 2 A.M. Tremendous current of atmospheric electricity passing between balls of atmospheric apparatus, which continue without relaxation for three quarters of an hour. The wind now blew a perfect hurricane, while the sleet descended in vast quantities, accompanied by dull, vivid flashes of lightning, and corresponding peals of thunder. Barom. 28.17; Therm. 29½. After the storm a considerable fall of snow, which covered the ground to the depth of four inches."

It appears, then, that as soon as the atmosphere became in the state of equilibrium, tottering between thaw and frost, the snow began to cling to the wires; and, as fresh supplies arrived, it collected around the nucleus already formed, and congealed rather than froze into a compact mass; the high wind may probably have had some influence in the comparatively regular arrangement of the snow about the wires. So long as the poles remained perpendicular all was well; but, when the force of the wind, acting on the large surface now presented by the snow cylinders, and with a leverage of twelve or more feet, moved the centre of gravity without the base, the descent of the whole was inevitable. Although I saw many miles of trees broken off, this was not general. The snow did not congeal on the trees as it did on the wires; whether any electrical state of our wires may have influenced this or not I am not prepared to say. The snow has not yet (3 P.M.) disappeared from the Sevenoaks hills, nor from those below Aylesford.

I am, &c. CHARLES V. WALKER.

The Nimroud Sculptures.—With reference to the second portion of these sculptures, the *Quarterly Review* remarks:—

These articles, by the negligence or unwarrantable curiosity (we are unwilling to use stronger terms) of persons at Bombay, have suffered considerable damage. Some of the smaller ones, particularly those of glass, having been carelessly repacked, were found broken to atoms; some, including the most valuable specimens (these are Mr. Layard's words) were missing,—it is to be hoped not purloined by some over-tempted collector.

On this statement a writer in the *Bombay Times* thus comments:—

The first collection of the Nimroud Sculptures that arrived amongst us was that made by Mr. Hector, transmitted through his agents, by whom they were exhibited to the public in 1846: they were afterwards sent home and purchased by the British Museum. In December 1847 ten fine slabs, in a state of the most perfect preservation, were sent down by Major Rawlinson as a present to Mr. (now Sir) G. R. Clerk, then Governor of Bombay, by whom they were presented to the Economic Museum. In February 1848 the collection referred to in the extract we have quoted arrived in Bombay, and Mr. Clerk, who was then in Scinde, with his usual liberality and consideration for the public, immediately wrote directing them to be transferred from the Dockyard to the Town Hall, and there set out for exhibition,—each stone to be accompanied by a description of the character and history of the sculptures it contained. The order of the Governor somehow or other was never attended to; and just as the relics were about to be shipped, three of them which had broken from their packings and were exposed at any rate, were set out for some days for inspection,—the fact of their being so having been notified in the Gazette. One of these was the black marble obelisk which the reviewer describes as far the most interesting of the relics in the museum. The other specimens were a gigantic head, and the feet and ankles of a colossal bull. As the obelisk in particular was understood to be unique as a specimen of Assyrian art, and incapable of being restored at any price if lost or injured in its progress home,—as, moreover, the whole collection was public property, intended for the information of the people of England, and paid for, in part at least, from the purses of Her Majesty's subjects in India,—it was considered expedient that casts should be taken of it for preservation in Bombay. Few of us were ever likely to see it in the British Museum, and it was to the exertions of Bombay antiquaries that whatever was known of them was due. A cast was accordingly taken.—The obelisk itself, amongst the few it seems of the specimens which have reached home uninjured, not having sustained the slightest damage from the operation. Had the other specimens now complained of as being broken or destroyed been similarly treated, they might readily have been restored. But what shall we say of the intense narrow-mindedness of the Trustees of the Museum when we find that permitting the specimens to be seen at all, or suffering copies to be made of them, has formed ground of blame to the Bombay Government? The only specimens which have suffered are those which were packed at the place where they were excavated,—and which were not when here interfered with at all. The lesser relics complained of as having been lost were when here exhibited loose in a basket: they, too, had broken loose from their original packings—how they were re-packed we know not. This, however, we do know,—that the only fault that seemed capable of being found with the acting storekeeper, Captain Robinson, was that of an over-anxiety to take care of the relics under his charge. Of the lesser relics there was neither invoice nor description, nor any means whatever of knowing what had been sent, what were present, or what absent. As to what was seen at Bombay we can speak very particularly having examined them with the utmost care, and made a note of them at the time; and those spoken of as missing were assuredly never seen here at all,—from the time at all events that the relics were laid open

to inspection. It will, we trust, be a comfort to the particularly illiberal-minded gentlemen at home, who begrudge the subjects of Her Majesty in the East an opportunity of examining the most wonderful of Oriental relics, to be informed that thirteen magnificent specimens of Assyrian sculpture have been at Bombay from August till April, the packings of some of which have given way so as to permit the specimens to be seen without injury, which have, in consequence of the letter of the Trustees of the British Museum, been as carefully kept from public view as the beauties of a Turkish harem; that the packings in which these were originally sent to the presidency are likely now to be preserved intact; and that if the Meenies at this season of hurricane should encounter any such gale as that which so nearly proved fatal to the Jumna and her precious cargo, the present sculptures will be all defaced and destroyed strictly according to regulation, and without the power of being reproduced or restored. There is still a large collection of Nimroud Marbles at Bussora, which have now for eighteen months been softly reposing in the mud of the Euphrates: they have been ordered to be sent to Bombay so soon as this can be effected without expense. They weigh in general from half a ton to a ton, and one of them is estimated at nearly ten tons; so we are not likely to see them in any very great hurry amongst us unless the present instructions are qualified as to matter of outlay. As the gypsum of which the monuments are composed is partially soluble and easily injured by damp or defaced altogether by the water of the river, it would have surely been better to have left them protected by the rubbish under which they have slept in such perfect security for three thousand years than to have exposed them in a position where in a few years certain destruction awaits them. The subject, we think, is one that might be well taken up by our local learned societies. A memorial on the subject might secure their speedy removal from their present most unsafe position; and at the same time ensure us the opportunity of having plaster casts taken for our Bombay collections such as would afford all the protection that could be provided against sea risks, and give an opportunity to the Stevensons, Wilsons, Mitchells, and others who have done so much for the elucidation of our earlier eastern antiquities, to see whether they could not in the present case, as in that of the antiquities, assist in eliciting the secrets at present locked up in the coniform character so clearly sculptured and beautifully preserved on the Nimroud statues. We may have but one Rawlinson amongst us; but we have many of the same school who have hitherto succeeded in kindred avocations, and who perhaps only require to have the opportunity of exerting themselves in this secured to them to achieve success. A steamer would easily bring down at once the whole relics now reposing in the mud at Bussora, and the cruise of a steamer in the Persian Gulf used to be supposed to contribute greatly to the benefit of the State. If this cannot be managed, why not have plaster casts taken on the spot? Gypsum everywhere abounds in the neighbourhood, and casts of the whole collection might be stowed away in the space a single block would occupy.

Navigation of the Arctic Regions.—Commander Joseph West, an officer of long standing, has proposed a plan of fitting a steam-vessel with ice hammer and ice saws, to be worked by the shaft of the engine, for the purpose of navigating the Polar regions. The projection is applicable to either screw or paddle-wheel steamers, and is thus explained:—A semi-circular cogged plate is fixed on the shaft, which connects itself with an elevating bar, fixed to the end of a sway beam, the fulcrum being in a crank on the bow of the vessel, at the fore end of the sway beam, where the ice hammer is hung, which, by the connexion of the cogs, is raised eight feet at every revolution. It is thrown out of gear when they disconnect, the hammer then falls, and is again raised when the cogs connect. The hammers are from fifteen to twenty hundred weight, working alternately on each side before the stem, and are capable of breaking through ice four or five feet thick; thus enabling a vessel so fitted to approximate much nearer to the supposed position of Sir John Franklin's ships than can be done by the present means,—as the above application can be fitted to any steam vessel at a trifling expense compared with the object to be obtained. The invention is as simple as it appears to us to be practicable; and we trust that the Admiralty will appreciate the value of the plan, and the motives which actuated the gallant projector, by despatching a vessel so fitted at once on the perilous track of the almost despaired-of northern navigators.

—United Service Gazette.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—W. M. T.—G. T.—Dr. T. O. W.—H. D.—received.

R. T.—The answer to this and other correspondents is, that although Mr. Leslie delivered six Lectures this year, four only were new. The substance of the two others was given last year—and reported in our columns at the time of delivery.

G. T.'s paper 'On the Magnet,' is so purely a speculation—not even agreeing with proved facts—that we cannot deal with it.

H. M., who writes from Liverpool, may be reminded that some weeks ago we gave good reason for formally taking leave of the subject referred to in his letter.

Erratum.—P. 416, col. 2, line 2, for 'Medea' read 'Medicis'.

2 vols. 8vo. 2,000 pages, with 360 Woodcuts. 2s. 5s.
BRANDE'S MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY.
The Sixth Edition, almost wholly re-written, considerably enlarged, and embodying all the recent Discoveries in Science.
Vol. I. contains, History of Chemical Philosophy—the Powers of Matter and the Non-Metallic Elements—Chemistry of the Metals.
Vol. II. Organic Chemistry—Appendix of Weights and Measures—and a complete Index, giving more than 11,000 references.
London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Just published,
KOTZBUE'S highly amusing and interesting
Comedy, DAS EPIGRAMM, in 12mo. cloth lettered, price 2s. 6d. with Notes in English, for the use of Schools.
By E. ALBRECHT, M. A.
Professor of German on the Oldendorff System.
Dulau & Co.; and at Mr. Albrecht's, 30, Dean-street, Soho.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth, 2s. 6d. leather.
NIEBUHR'S LECTURES ON ROMAN HISTORY. Vol. II., bringing down the Narrative to the War against Mithridates.
Translated by CHEPMELL and DEMMLER.
Sandhurst College, Bagshot.
A. Fullarton & Co. 105, Newgate-street.

THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
New and Cheaper Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s.
THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, a Practical Manual for Young Ladies on their Entrance into Society.
By LADY.

"This work is intended chiefly for young ladies of the upper classes of English Society. The object of the writer is, by the experience of a life passed in those circles which constitute what is called 'the world,' to supply those who are entering into a new and busy sphere some of the practical benefits of observation and reflection; to propound the elements of that species of knowledge, which, contrary to other sciences, is usually acquired by blunders and errors."

THE ENGLISH MATRON.
A New and Cheaper Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s.
THE ENGLISH MATRON; or, a Practical Manual for Young Wives.
By a LADY.

"In her former work, intended for the preparation of Young Ladies for Society, the author enforced in the most strenuous manner the imperative necessity of cultivating the mind and of forming the habits. The present volume is calculated to show in what way the previous efforts are likely to bear upon the happiness of a married life."

London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chancery-lane.

CHARLES KNIGHT, 91, FLEET-STREET.
Will publish for May 1, 1849,
I.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SELECT LITERATURE. Part IV., price 1s. STUDIES OF SHAKESPEARE, by Charles Knight.

II.
FRANCE AND ITS REVOLUTIONS: a Pictorial History. By George Long, Esq. A.M. Part XIII., with a Portrait of Burke, and Engravings on Wood, price 1s.

III.
THE LAND WE LIVE IN: Part XXII., price 1s., containing AYSBURY and the LAND OF BURNS, with Nine Woodcuts, and an Engraving on Steel.

IV.
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA, Part XXVIII., price 1s. (On May 15. Vol. VII. price 5s. cloth.)

V.
THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THIRTY YEARS' PEACE. By Miss MARTINEAU. Part VI. Second Half, price 2s. (Just published. Vol. I. price One Pound Two Shillings, cloth.)
London: Charles Knight, 91, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in London and Country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
RAMBLES AND OBSERVATIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES; with Sketches of Men and Manners, Notices of the History, and some Hints to Emigrants. By JOSEPH PHIPPS TOWNSEND. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

BARNABY RUDGE. By CHARLES DICKENS. A new and cheap edition, corrected and revised throughout, with a new Preface by the Author, and a Frontispiece by HAMILTON K. BROWNE. Forming the New Volume of the Cheap Edition of Mr. Dickens's Works. Crown 8vo. cloth, 4s.

EUGENE ARAM. By SIR EDWARD BULWER-LYTON, Bart. A new and cheap edition, corrected and revised throughout; with a new Preface by the Author, and a Frontispiece by HAMILTON K. BROWNE. Forming the New Volume of the Cheap Edition of Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton's Novels and Tales. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. (On May 15.)
London: Chapman & Hall, 186, Strand.

PERIODICALS FOR MAY.
This day is published, No. III. price 1s. of
THE JOURNAL OF DESIGN.

Containing
Reviews of 500 Printed Garments.
Fabrics.
Machinery for Embroidering.
Embossed Satin.
Norwich Shawls.
Aspect of the Month's Market.
Original Papers.
Notices of New Paper Hangings,
Works in Metal, Pottery, Glass,
Paper Mâché, Gutta Serena,
Ac.
Original Papers.
Reviews of Books treating of Art.
Notices of Institutions.
Table Talk, Correspondence, &c.
Illustrated by 8 Fabric Patterns and 21 Woodcuts.

Also,
ROLAND CASHIEL. By CHARLES LEVER.
No. 13, 14. Illustrated by PHIZ.

WORKS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS.
Cheap Edition. Part 28, 7d.

WORKS OF SIR E. BULWER-LYTON,
Bart. Cheap Edition. Part 30, 7d.

THE FLORIST. No. 17, 1s. With 2 coloured Illustrations.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. No. 341,
2s. 6d. Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE. No. 88, 2s. 6d.
London: Chapman & Hall, 186, Strand.

In a few days, 2vo.
THE COLONIES OF ENGLAND: a Plan for the Government of some portion of our Colonial Possessions. By JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK.
"A land there lies
Now void; it fits thy people; thither bend
Thy course; there shalt thou find a lasting seat:
Faire to thy sight shall many an English rise,
And states be born of thee, whose dreadful night
Shall awe the world, and conquer nations bold."
London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

MR. MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
Just published, the 4th Edition, with Side-Notes and Index.
Vols. I. and II., new, printing art, and also for the
Accession of James II.
By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.
London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans;
Of whom may be had, in 8vo. price 5s. 6d.,
Mr. Macaulay's Inaugural Address at Glasgow.

This day is published,
LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL
ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF PROMOTING
RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.
By GEORGE PRESTON WHITE.
London: John Weale, 55, High Holborn.

In 4 vols. 8vo. cloth lettered, price 3s.
(Dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.)
HISTORY OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF MIND:
embracing the opinions of all writers on mental science from the earliest period to the present time. By ROBERT BLAKEY, Esq.

"For the thorough student of the history of philosophy, this is the best guide. The work will certainly be read and sought after."
Athenæum.

"A more deserving library book has not issued from the press within the present century."
Literary Gazette.

London: Trevelyan Saunders, 8, Chancery cross. Oxford: J. H. Parker, Cambridge; Macmillan & Co. Edinburgh; Macmillan & Co. Dublin; Hodges & Smith.

Blakey's Free-will. 8vo. cloth lettered, price 8s.

Blakey's Logic. With List of Works on Logic, price 5s.

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF ETCHING.
This day is published, cloth bound, price 5s.
THE ART AND PRACTICE OF ETCHING,
with Numerous Examples.
By H. ALKIN.

This work contains full instructions for the successful cultivation of the above fascinating and amusing art, and also for the study of soft ground etching, aquatint, and other varieties of light engraving.
London: S. & J. Fuller, Gallery of Fine Arts, 34 and 35, Rathbone Place.

This day is published, with 70 Woodcut Illustrations, fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

THE SEA-SIDE BOOK:
being an Introduction to the Natural History of the British Coast. By W. H. HARVEY, M.D., M.R.I.A., Keeper of the Herbarium of the University of Dublin, and Professor of Botany to the Royal Dublin Society.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in post 8vo. with Four Tinted Lithographic Views, price 7s. 6d.

ORNITHOLOGICAL RAMBLES IN SUSSEX;
with a Systematic Catalogue of the Birds of that County, and Remarks on their Local Distribution. By A. E. KNOX, M.A. F.L.S., F.Z.S.

"A. E. KNOX, Esq. is well located on our southern coast for observations on the migratory birds, and bestows time and great attention to the subject."
—Yarrell's History of British Birds, Vol. I. page 464, Second Edition.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

THE COMING and the KINGDOM of the LORD JESUS; being an Examination of the Work of the Rev. D. BROWN on the Second Coming of the Lord.
By the Rev. H. ROY.

Lately published, by the same Author.
The Blood of the Cross. Sixth Thousand. Price 1s. handsomely bound in cloth.

Kelso: John Rutherford, Market-place. Edinburgh: John Johnston, and Oliver & Boyd, London: James Nisbet & Co. Dublin: John Robertson; and all Booksellers.

On May 1st,
KNIGHT'S MONTHLY VOLUME.

RAMBLES BY RIVERS.—THE THAMES.
By J. H. B. By JAMES THORNE. Completing the Work: with a Postscript by the Editor, on the completion of the Series of Shilling Volumes. Price 1s. sewed; 1s. 6d. cloth; or bound with Vol. I. price 3s.

NOTICE.
The concluding Volume of 'THE THAMES' (Rambles by Rivers, by James Thorne), published this day, completes the Series of Knight's Shilling Volumes for all Readers.
The Complete Series consists of 156 volumes, viz.:
KNIGHT'S WEEKLY SHILLING VOLUME..... 156
KNIGHT'S MONTHLY SHILLING VOLUME..... 4
THE SUPPLEMENT to the WEEKLY VOLUME.—The Coloured History of England (abstracted from the Pictorial Edition)..... 2

Catalogues of the Series can be had of the Publisher; and Subscribers are requested to complete their sets. The Re-issue will be continued Monthly.

RE-ISSUE OF KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME.
LORD BROUGHAM'S DISCOURSES ON INSTINCT and ON SCIENCE. In a double volume, price 2s. sewed, 2s. 6d. cloth.—Also,
BACON, his WRITINGS and his PHILOSOPHY. By G. L. CRAIK, A.M. Price, in a treble volume, 3s. sewed, 3s. 8d. double.

CABINET PORTRAIT GALLERY OF BRITISH WORTHIES. Vols. V. and VI. in a double volume, with 152 Engravings and Memoirs. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. To be completed in 6 double volumes. With 73 Portraits on Steel.

THE RE-ISSUE OF KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL WORKS IS CONTINUED MONTHLY.

Charles Cox, 12, King William-street, Strand.

FREDRIKA BREMER'S NOVELS.

On April 28th, a greatly improved edition of
THE H— FAMILY. Exactly uniform in
 size, &c. with Slater's Shilling Series, handsomely bound in
 green cloth gilt,—forming the first volume of a complete edition of
 the popular Swedish Novelist's Tales of Every-day Life, monthly.

STRIFE AND PEACE, on May 15th.

1s. each; free by post, 1s. 6d.

George Slater, 323, Strand.

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A.

Late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Large 8vo. 14s.
 The principal design of this work is to trace the progress of the
 Art of Architecture from the earliest periods, and to illustrate,
 with as little technicality as possible, the general principles of the
 successive styles, and the connection of each with the general
 history of the nation and epoch to which it belongs.
 London: J. Masters, Aldergate-street; and 78, New Bond-street.

This day is published, price One Shilling.

BAROMETER—A MANUAL OF THE

BAROMETER, showing its Construction and Method of
 Use; with Tables for corrections, Heights of Mountains and Deep-
 wells; the Phenomena of the Weather; and also an Account of the
 Aneroid.

By JOHN HENRY BELVILLE.

Of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

R. & J. E. Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

CHAMBERS'S

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING
LIBRARY.—Just published, in 2 parts, 1s. each; or complete
 in cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

MEMOIRS OF FRANCIS HORNER.

With Selections from his Correspondence.

Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, and 147, Strand.

NEW VOLUME.

CHAMBERS'S LIBRARY FOR YOUNG
PEOPLE.—In fancy boards, price 1s.
GRANDMAMA'S POCKETS.

By Mrs. S. C. HALL.

Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, and 147, Strand.

This day, Part III. price 2s. 6d. to be completed in Six Monthly
 Parts, of 5s.

NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE ATLAS OF

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, constructed by A. PETER-
 MANN, F.R.G.S. With Descriptive Letter-press, embracing a
 GENERAL VIEW OF THE PHYSICAL PHENOMENA OF THE
 GLOBE. By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER, M.A. Author of
 "The Gallery of Nature," &c.

* * * This work will contain 15 quarto Maps, carefully coloured,
 and nearly 100 pages of letter-press,—forming a handsome imperial
 quarto volume.

Wm. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, and 147, Strand.

WM. S. ORR & CO.'S PERIODICALS for

MAY.
 Atlas of Physical Geography, constructed by A.
 Petermann, F.R.G.S. Imperial 4to. Part III. 2s. 6d.

Burnet's History of the Reformation. Division
 IV. 2s. 6d.

Byron's Tales and Poems—Finden's Illustrated
 Edition. Part XII. 1s.

Confessions of Con. Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas.
 Part V. 1s.

Cottage Gardener. Edited by G. W. Johnson,
 Esq. Part VII. 11d.

History of France and of the French People.
 Part XIV. 1s.

Loudon's Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental
 Perennials. Part IV. 3s. 6d.

Loudon's Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental
 Annuals. Part IV. 3s. 6d.

Milner's Descriptive Atlas of Astronomy and
 Geography. Part XVIII. 1s.

Ditto, Division III. 6s.

Paley's Complete Works. Part III. 1s.

Paxton's Magazine of Gardening and Botany,
 New Series. No. IV. 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare—Kenny Meadows's Illustrated Edition.
 Parts XVIII. and XIX. 2s.

Westwood's British Butterflies. Part IV. 3s. 6d.

ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA.

Re-publication, in Parts. A Prospectus gratis. The Arts
 and Sciences to be completed in 63 Parts, among which are the fol-
 lowing:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

Part 45, with 2 Plates, 2s. 6d.

AGRICULTURE. By BISHOP RUSSELL.

Part 46, price 3s.

HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE, and

ARBORICULTURE. By GEORGE DON, Esq. F.L.S.

Part 47, price 2s.

PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCE. By J. LOWE,

Esq.

Part 48, price 4s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. By N. W. SENIOR, Esq.

Part 49, with 6 Plates, 3s.

CARPENTRY and JOINERY. By P. NICHOL-

SON, Esq.

Part 50, with 3 Plates, 3s. 6d.

FORTIFICATION. By Major MITCHELL and

Captain PROCTER.

Part 51, with 6 Plates, 5s.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE. By Geo. HARVEY,

F.R.S. F.G.S.

Part 52, with 57 Plates, 42s.

MECHANICAL ARTS, BRITISH MANU-

FACTURES, and MACHINERY. By Professors BARLOW

and BABAGE.

Griffin & Co. London and Glasgow.

Cheaper Edition, in 3 vols. with Engravings by GEORGE CHUR-

SHANE, &c. price 15s. bound.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

By the late LAMAR BLANCHARD.

With a Memoir

By SIR E. DULWICH LYTON, Bart.

* These Sketches from Life have but to be read to be admired.
 Let all lovers of our British Essayists, all worshippers of our Addi-
 sons, our Goldsmiths, our Lambes, add these volumes to their pre-
 vious collection. Sir Edward Dulwich Lyton's Memoir will be read
 with much interest. Ser.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

DR. G. BURROWS ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN

AND HEART.

In 8vo. with coloured Plates, price 10s. 6d.

ON DISORDERS OF THE CEREBRAL CIR-

CULATION, and on the Connection between Affections of

the Brain and Diseases of the Heart. By GEORGE BURROWS,

M.D. F.R.S., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"It is seldom that we meet with a medical book deserving so
 high commendation. The author has treated his subject in a way
 that all medical writers would do well to imitate. . . . We cannot
 pursue Dr. Burrows in detail; but we cordially recommend his
 volume to the medical profession as one of great practical value,
 and amply repaying attentive study."—*Athenæum*.

London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

THE PEERAGE.

Now ready, with the Arms bound and gilt.

MR. LODGE'S PEERAGE and

BARONETAGE FOR 1849.

CORRECTED THROUGHOUT TO THE PRESENT DATE FROM THE PER-
 SONAL COMMUNICATIONS OF THE NOBILITY, UNDER THE SPECIAL

PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

It is gratifying that the country should possess so splendid a
 record as this of its highest classes. It is at once beautiful in
 typography, correct in detail, and elegant in binding; in fact, it is
 in all respects a royal book, as the only work of its kind ever dis-
 tinguished by the royal patronage should be. To insure its accuracy,
 the whole is kept constantly in type, so that every change which
 occurs throughout the year is recorded in its proper place, every
 line being also submitted to the revision of the noble families it
 describes. For all the purposes of information, therefore, on such
 subjects, Mr. Lodge's Peerage is, of course, and must be, the
 acknowledged authority.—*Chronicle*.

Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

BETTS'S FAMILY ATLAS,

With Index of nearly 55,000 Names, containing SIXTY-FOUR

MAPS, compiled from the most accurate sources, and engraved
 upon steel with great beauty and distinctness. Price, elegantly
 but substantially half bound in Turkey Morocco, three guineas.

This work is correctly described in its title—it is a "Good
 Family Atlas," compiled with care, executed with great beauty,
 and sold at a moderate price; and we observe that creditable ex-
 ertion has been made to bring down the information to the latest
 moment.—*Advertiser*.

London: John Betts, 113, Strand (nearly opposite Exeter Hall);

A. Todd, 4, Kildare-place, Dublin; Thacker & Co. Calcutta.

MR. NEWBY'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

Now ready, in 3 vols.

DAVID RIZZIO.

Edited by G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

Author of "Darnley," "Henry Masterston," "The Forgery," &c.

"A most valuable and interesting publication—valuable to the
 scholar who is well acquainted with the history of the times of
 which it treats and interesting to all who read merely for the
 purpose of amusing their leisure hours. The author portrays
 Rizzio coming in contact with all the illustrious names of the six-
 teenth century—Hapsburgs, Stuarts, Corriggio, Arctino,
 Leo X., Henry VIII., Queen Catherine, Queen Mary I., Anne
 Boleyn, Francis I., Cardinal Wolsey, the famous Earl of Surrey,
 &c.—*Morning Herald*.

In 3 vols. (this day),

THE PROTESTANT LEADER.

By EUGENE SUE.

Author of "The Wandering Jew," &c.

III.

FAMILY FAILINGS;

A NOVEL. 3 vols.

"The author has shown an acute appreciation of the workings of
 the human mind, and produced a very interesting novel."—*Literary Gazette*.

IV.

In 3 vols.

MABEL CARRINGTON.

By the Author of "The Blacksmith's Daughter."

"The new novel, 'Mabel Carrington,' gives a most graphic pic-
 ture of the intrigues, proceedings, and intrigues of certain social
 and lays bare the atrocious conduct of directors and committees in
 a manner likely to be of permanent benefit to society."—*Morning Post*.

In 1 vol. 7s. 6d.

THE ROCK OF ROME.

By J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

"Mr. Knowles comes forward in this book with a correctness
 which all true-hearted men will appreciate."—*Examiner*.

VI.

The Second Volume of

A CATHOLIC HISTORY OF

ENGLAND.

By W. B. MACCABE, Esq.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSU-

RANCE COMPANY.—Established 1857.—No. 62, King William-

street, London.—Capital One Million.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT:—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-
 Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, and Risks of all
 descriptions insured at moderate rates.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT:—All business relating to Life
 Assurances, Deferred Annuities and Family Endowments trans-
 acted on the most liberal terms.

LOANS of 1,000, and under advanced on personal security and
 the deposit of a Life Policy.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

18, King William-street, City. Established 1852.

Trustees.—Benjamin Hawes, Esq.; Charles Baldwin, Esq.

Thomas Nesbit, Esq.

The Directors solicit attention to their new Prospectus, issued
 for the present year, in which the peculiar advantages offered to
 the Company to assurers are fully explained.

On Policies taken out for the whole term of life, one-third of
 the premium may remain unpaid till death, or one-half may remain
 on credit for five years. Extended permission to travel or reside
 abroad is granted, and a new scale of extra premiums for foreign
 risks is published.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. out of the profits are appropriated to
 assurers entitled to share therein.

Advances are made to assurers on assignable property or income,
 and also on the guarantee of most undoubted personal security.

WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary and Secretary.

NEW LIFE TABLES.

THE ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE

AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew Lane.

Capital £5,000,000 sterling.

Established 1834.

SECURITY.—The large invested Capital, and the personal re-
 sponsibility of upwards of One Thousand Shareholders.

The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the
 Public in the transaction of Life Business, have directed the con-
 struction of various Tables in addition to those they had previously
 issued.

1. NON-PARTICIPATING, on Reduced Rates of Premium.

2. Tables on INCREASING and DECREASING Ages.

3. Tables subject to a fixed number of Annual Payments.

4. Tables for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

No entrance fees are charged. The Assured may proceed to any
 part of Europe without extra Premium. The Lives of Naval and
 Military Officers, and in actual service, are taken at a special rate.

A Commission to Solicitors and Agents bringing business to meet
 Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars,
 will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at
 the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London; and at the Office of the
 Company, 95, George-street, Edinburgh; and at their various
 agencies in England, Scotland, and the Colonies.

* * * * * Loans on the deposit of unencumbered Policies of the Com-
 pany are made, up to their value, without legal expense to the
 borrower.

FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at home at the usual rates.
 The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances on equal
 reasonable terms.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,

70, Lombard-street, and 27, Charing-cross, London.

Established 1797.

Matthias Attwood, Esq.

Robert Garney Barclay, Esq.

W. Cotton, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S.

William Davis, Esq.

Richard Fuller, Esq.

James A. Gordon, Esq. M.D.

F.R.S.

Kirkman D. Hodges, Esq.

Thomas Hodgson, Esq.

Henry L. Holland, Esq.

J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.

Charles Hampden Turner, Esq.

Matthew Whiting, Esq.

BONDS.

NOTICE.—FOUR-FIFTHS of the net Profits realized by the
 Company, effected upon the termination of the term of the
 Premiums allotted, agreeably to the conditions of the Policy,
 every Seven Years, commencing from the 3rd of July, 1848.

The following is a specimen of the Bonuses declared at the first
 septennial investigation up to the 2nd of July 1847.

Age when Assured.	Sum Assured.	PREMIUMS PAID.		Bonuses added.	Per centage on Premiums Paid.
		Number.	Amount.		

15	£300	6	£15 0 0	£164 16 8	£20 6 4
25	5000	7	775 16 8	347 13 4	44 16 8
35	2500	6	437 17 6	183 16 8	40 11 8
45	2000	6	461 0 0	172 6 7	37 2 8

The following is a specimen of the Annual Premiums required
 for the Assurance of £100 on a single life:—

Age.	Without Profits.		With Profits.		Without Profits.		With Profits.	
	Age.	Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.	Profits.

15	£11 0 0	£15 10 0	40	£2 18 10	£3 6 8	65	£1 10 0	£1 10 0
20	1 13 10	1 19 3	45	6 0 0	6 10 7	70	1 10 0	1 10 0
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	50	6 1 0	6 1 0	75	1 10 0	1 10 0

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

20, REGENT-STREET.

CITY BRANCH: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Established 1805.

Policy Holders' Capital, £1,136,783.

Annual Income, £143,000. Bonuses Declared, £743,000.

Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £1,763,000.

President.

The Right Honourable EARL GREY.

Directors.

Sir Richard D. King, Bart. Chairman.

Capt. W. John Williams, Deputy-Chairman.

Henry R. Alexander, Esq.

H. Blencowe Churchill, Esq.

George Dacre, Esq.

Alexander Henderson, M.D.

Now completed, in Two thick Volumes, 8vo. price 3*l*.

Illustrated by Maps, Engravings on Steel, and 554 Engravings on Wood,

A CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

By JOHN KITTO, D.D. F.S.A., Editor of 'The Pictorial Bible,' &c. &c.

ASSISTED BY NUMEROUS ABLE SCHOLARS AND DIVINES, BRITISH, CONTINENTAL, AND AMERICAN, WHOSE INITIALS ARE AFFIXED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.

MANY Biblical Cyclopædies, differing in their titles, sizes, and degrees of merit, have in past years been offered to the public, and such works still continue from time to time to issue from the press. It is, therefore, necessary to state the grounds on which the present work rests its claims to public support, and to point out some of the leading characteristics which appear to the Publishers to give it a superiority over every work of the class which has hitherto appeared.

It was the opinion of the Publishers that a work extending over such an ample and varied field of critical research could not satisfactorily be produced by a single pen. While, therefore, they were so fortunate as to possess the Editorial superintendence of the Editor of the Pictorial Bible, who has enriched the work by numerous articles in that particular department in which he has acquired so great a name, they have also enjoyed the co-operation of a body of scholars and divines more numerous and more highly accomplished in such a task than has ever been engaged in any similar undertaking, either at home or abroad. In soliciting this aid the Editor has not confined himself to the talent of his own country, for in the list of contributors will be found some of the most learned Biblical Scholars of Germany and the United States, whose industry and acute criticism have been made available for the purposes of the undertaking.

And while it has been the aim of the Editor to present only the well-sifted wheat, separated from "the straw and stubble" of lax doctrine and doubtful speculation, he has been no less careful to avoid imparting to the work any colour of sectarian or denominational bias. Theological disquisition, indeed, is not among the objects of a Biblical Cyclopædia, although subjects of controversy cannot altogether be excluded. But in reference to such subjects, the historical mode of treatment has been adopted; the views entertained by Jews and by learned Christians are described in chronological order; and care has been taken to provide a fair account of the arguments which have seemed the most conclusive to the ablest advocates of the various opinions.

Of the comprehensive nature of the plan an opinion may be formed by the following conspectus of the different branches of Biblical science which the work comprehends:—

1. **BIBLICAL CRITICISM**.—Embracing the History of the Bible Languages—the Canon of Scripture—Literary History and Peculiarities of the Sacred Books—Formation and History of the Texts of Scripture.
2. **BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION**.—Comprehending the principles of Translating and Expounding Scripture—Critical Estimate of the leading Interpreters and principal Versions, Ancient and Modern.
3. **HISTORY**.—Proper Names of Persons—Biographical Sketches of the more prominent Characters—Detailed Accounts of the Principal Events recorded in Scripture—Chronology and Genealogy of Scripture.
4. **GEOGRAPHY**.—Names of Places—Description of Scenery—Boundaries and Mutual Relations of the Countries mentioned in Scripture, so far as necessary to illustrate the Sacred Text.
5. **ARCHÆOLOGY**.—Manners and Customs of the Jews, and other Nations mentioned in Scripture—their Sacred Institutions—their Military Affairs—their Political Arrangements—their Literary and Scientific Pursuits.
6. **PHYSICAL SCIENCE**.—Scripture Cosmogony and Astronomy—Zoology—Mineralogy—Botany—Meteorology.

The following List of Contributors will enable the Public to judge of the distinguished co-operation by which the Editor has been aided in conducting the Work:—

Rev. W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D. Author of 'The Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments,' &c.

Rev. J. R. BEARD, D.D. Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipzig.

G. M. BELL, Author of 'Universal Mechanism,' &c.

Rev. C. H. F. BIALLOBLOTZKY, Ph.D. of Göttingen, Author of 'De Abrogatione Legis.'

Rev. JOHN BROWN, D.D. Professor of Exegetical Theology to the United Secession Church.

Rev. GEORGE BUSII, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University of New York.

Rev. JAMES D. BUTLER, Abbot Resident, Theological Seminary, Andover, United States.

Rev. K. A. CREIDNER, Doctor and Professor of Theology in the University of Giessen.

Rev. DANIEL DANA, D.D. Newbury Port, Massachusetts, United States.

Rev. S. DAVIDSON, L.L.D. Professor of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages in the Lancashire Independent College.

Rev. BENJAMIN DAVIES, D.D.

Rev. J. F. DENHAM, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge, F.R.S.

Rev. J. W. DORAN, L.L.D. Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

Rev. JOHN EADIE, Professor of Biblical Literature to the United Secession Church.

G. H. A. EWALD, Doctor and Professor of Theology in the University of Tübingen.

Rev. F. W. GOTCH, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin.

H. A. HAYENCK, Doctor and Professor of Theology in the University of Königsberg.

E. W. HENGSTENBERG, Doctor and Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin.

Rev. J. JACOBI, of the University of Berlin.

Rev. R. JAMIESON, M.A. Editor of Paxton's 'Illustrations of Scripture.'

Rev. E. A. LAWRENCE, Haverhill, United States.

Rev. ROBERT LEE, D.D. Edinburgh.

FREDERICK R. LEES, L.L.D. Editor of 'The Truth-Seeker,' &c.

PETER MEARNS, Author of 'Tirosh.'

E. MICHELSON, Ph.D. of the University of Heidelberg.

Rev. N. MORREN, M.A. Author of 'Biblical Theology,' and Translator of Rosenmüller's 'Biblical Geography.'

F. W. NEWMAN, late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

JOHN NICHOLSON, B.A. Oxford, Ph.D. Tübingen, Author of 'An Account of the Establishment of the Fatemite Dynasty,' Translator of Ewald's 'Hebrew Grammar.'

W. A. NICHOLSON, M.D.

Rev. JOHN PHILLIPS POTTER, M.A. Oriel College, Oxford.

Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S. Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford.

J. F. ROYLE, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. F.G.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and London; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in King's College, London.

J. E. RYLAND, Translator of Neander's 'Church History,' and of Semisch's 'Justin Martyr.'

Lieut.-Colonel C. HAMILTON SMITH, K.H. and K.W.

F.R. and L.S., President of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, &c. &c.

Rev. J. PYE SMITH, D.D. F.R.S. F.G.S.

Rev. H. STEBBING, D.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Author of 'A History of the Church,' &c.

Rev. A. THOLUCK, Doctor and Professor of Theology in the University of Halle.

Rev. DAVID WELSH, D.D. Professor of Divinity and Church History in New College, Edinburgh.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D.D. Professor of Theology in the Andover Theological Seminary, United States.

Rev. WILLIAM WRIGHT, L.L.D. Trinity College, Dublin, Translator of Seiler's 'Biblical Hermeneutics.'

The Pictorial Illustrations are of a higher order than have ever appeared in any similar work. "On this point," observes the *Spectator*, "there is nothing to desire. Wherever the text treats of subjects that are best understood by forms being presented to the eye, the reader will be gratified by woodcuts of the clearest and most effective character, from the branch of a plant up to a building or a landscape." Besides these engravings on wood, amounting to 554, there are numerous maps and views on steel,—the former constructed by WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S., Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers, and engraved under his immediate superintendence; the latter executed from the drawings of various accomplished artists, after sketches made upon the spot by Lieut.-Colonel McNEVE.

In no department of the work have the Publishers spared either labour or expense to elevate its character to the rank which they conceive such a Cyclopædia ought to hold; and in the conviction that their efforts in this respect have not been unsuccessful, they confidently entrust the work to the support of the public.

Opinions of the Press.

"Among the contributors are to be recognized the names of many of the most distinguished Biblical scholars, both British and foreign. It is not, therefore, too much to say, that this Cyclopædia surpasses every Biblical Dictionary which has preceded it, and that it leaves nothing to be desired in such a work which can throw light on the criticism, interpretation, history, geography, archaeology, and physical science of the Bible."—*Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures*.

"It is original both in the plan and the execution; yet the writers keep the broad beaten path of sound learning which the mighty men of past times have trodden before them. The originality consists not in turning aside into by-paths in pursuit of private conceits and individual fancies; it presents a very fair and full compendium of Biblical literature, and furnishes a commodious book of reference for any theological library, by help of which we may at once see what is the amount of information on any particular subject, and in what books it has been expressly treated or handled more at large."—*Church of England Quarterly Review*.

"In the Cyclopædia before us, we recognize the closeness of the connexion between the scriptural and profane subjects of the ancient world; the learning and ability with which the one class is made to throw light upon the other; the industry with which obsolete usages are again related to the knowledge of mankind; the acute criticism which is made to bear on the most disputed forms and things of revelation; and the extraordinary illustration which the most recumbent subjects receive at the hands of the contributors."—*Athenæum*.

"We have no publication at all to be compared with it; it is an invaluable addition to our theological literature, and the extensive circulation and study of it would augur well for our future advancement."—*North British Review*.

"It is indeed a most valuable addition to our theological library."—*Church and State Gazette*.

"It is with great pleasure that we introduce this work to the favourable notice of our readers. We have long needed such a work, and the advanced state of biblical literature furnishes ample materials for its completion. There is no man living—we say so with entire sincerity—to whom we could trust with so much confidence, as to Mr. Kitto, for a judicious and effective distribution of such materials; and is it therefore with no ordinary satisfaction that we receive from him this new contribution to a cause which he has already so ably served?"—*Eclectic Review*.

"Whether, therefore, we regard the well-earned reputation of the author, the plan of his present work, the literary talent combined on it, or the earnest supplied in the two Parts now before us, we feel authorized to express a decided and far more earnest approval than is usual with us."—*Eclectic Review*.

"For breadth of plan—completeness of learning—industry of research, this work promises to take no inferior rank in biblical literature. Its design is excellent, its editor well qualified for his task, his operators able and accomplished. We augur well of it, and hope much from it."—*Presbyterian Review*.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

London: LONGMAN & CO.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.; WHITTAKER & CO.; and HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, printer, at his office No. 3, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14 in Wellington-street aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors—Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Messrs. Jones & Matthews, Dublin.—Saturday, April 28, 1849.